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The Times

LOS ANGELES

VIITH YEAR. PRICE: SINGLE PART-FOURTEEN PAGES, 3 CENTS. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1898. 33 STREETS AND TRAINS AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

THEATERS—
With Dates of Events.
LOS ANGELES THEATER—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
2 NIGHTS—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY—APR. 25, 27.
Grand Opera in Italian. Damrosch and Ellis announce the first appearance of
... **MELBA** ...
Operas to be given:
Monday Evening "BARBER OF SEVILLE," Complete.
WEDNESDAY EVENING "TRAVIATA," Complete.
Full Chorus and Orchestra under direction of SIG. ORESTE BIMBONI.
Seats now on sale at Theater Box Office from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. No tickets laid away at the box office will be held later than 5 p.m. today, Saturday, April 23. All tickets marked Hazard's Pavilion should be exchanged at once.
Tel. Main 70. Prices—\$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. Melba engagement under the local management of H. C. Wyatt and F. W. Blanchard.

ORPHEUM—
Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.
Funniest show this season. Matinee today. Any seat 25c; children 10c; gallery 10c. Stars of all Nations. A powerful collection of the most famous vaudeville artists on earth. The famous star of "Casper the Vagabond," CHARLES T. ELLIS & CO. The beautiful MILE BARTHO. THE FIVE WHIRLWINDS, the Arabian wonders, MONTY COMERY AND STONE. ALBERT ATHAS AND LIZZIE COLLINS. McCALL AND DANIELS. JOHN W. WEST. Positively Last Week of the AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. A new series of views, including "GEN. LEE IN HAVANA," "WRECK OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE," "Spanish Battleship Vizcaya," "Torpedo-boat Dupont," U. S. Navy and other Havana views. PRICES NEVER CHANGING—Evening, reserved seats 25c and 50c; gallery 10c. Regular MATINEES WEDNESDAY, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

URBANK THEATER—
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The Belasco-Thall Stock Company presenting the Chinese Play—
"The First Born," Preceded by "Lost For A Day."
A Roaring, Farcical Comedy.
Each evening between acts war bulletins will be read from the stage.
Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Telephone Main 1270.

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With Dates of Events.
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FIVE MINUTES FROM CITY HALL AND PRINCIPAL HOTELS
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And sold at first cost.

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—THE LARGEST—
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... **Nearly One Hundred Gigantic Birds** ...
Seven acres of beautiful, shady grounds. Nests, chicks, yearlings and old birds in their breeding corals. Boas, Cages, Tips and Plumes—appropriate presents from California. Take Pasadena Electric or Terminal Railway. Fare 10c.

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Composite Car, Ladies' parlor Compartment Car, double drawing-room Pullman sleepers and through dining car, SOLID VESTIBULED TRAIN, Los Angeles to St. Louis and Chicago.
Without Extra Charge ...
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CHICKERING GRAND PIANO— 1 year old! Special bargain for musician.
BLANCHARD PIANO COMPANY, 113 S. Spring St.

MILES'S PLAN.

Spaniards to Be Starved Out of Cuba.

No Invasion Till the Rainy Season is Over.

Meantime Insurgents are to Harass the Enemy.

BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS

Will Be the Chief Work of Our Navy.

Spain Will Try to Divert the War to Europe.

Washington Officials Disturbed by Disquieting Rumors.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR

Will Probably Be Made Today—The President Thinks It Necessary. Contraband of War and Right of Search Defined.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Not an American soldier will be sent into Cuba until after the rainy season is over next fall, unless Spain does something to force it. Instead of men the United States will send arms and munitions of war to the Cubans under Gomez. The American fleet is to keep supplies from reaching the Spaniards through the ordinary maritime channels. Gomez and his Cubans are to prevent them from cultivating the ground which they control. The campaign is to be a campaign of starvation for the Spaniards. Supplies for the reconcentrados, who will come into the territory occupied by the Cuban forces, are to be sent over in American ships.

This is the plan Gen. Miles has been contending for, and it seems to have been adopted by the President. Information to that effect was circulated among the Senate Military Committee by Senator Sewall, who was a distinguished volunteer officer during the war of the rebellion and is now a general of the New Jersey militia.

This, however, will not prevent the mobilization of a volunteer army, as well as the regulars. Spain may make it necessary to send an army to Cuba. The fact of the matter is, there is no linking as to how Spain proposes to oppose the United States, so preparations will be made for a vigorous war just as if it were a certainty.

What she has done up to this time leads military and naval officials to believe she means to invite us to carry the war into Europe, and bring about European intervention. If that is her intention there will be no necessity for sending an army to Cuba, unless Gomez and the blockade prove insufficient to induce Blanco to surrender. Even if that should prove to be the case, the necessity for movement before October will not arise, for it is hardly likely that Blanco will try to get off the island into the United States as an invader.

Washington is filled with disquieting rumors tonight. There is so little real information as to what is going on that wild reports find unusual currency. The proclamation giving notice of our intention to blockade the ports of Cuba, except those on the east end of the south coast, where the Cuban insurgents are strong, was issued, as expected.

The bill to reorganize the militia was passed and signed by the President, but the call for volunteers was not issued, as expected. It was held back because the bill to reorganize the regular army is not yet a law. The expectation was yesterday that it would become a law today. In fact, the thought was that the bill would be a law long before the militia was reorganized. The delay is made necessary on account of the difference there would be in the organization of the two kinds of troops.

Under the new volunteer law the infantry regiment is composed of 1272 enlisted men. The regular regiment is composed of only 720 enlisted men. Chairman Hull of the House Military Committee this afternoon made arrangements to have that bill passed tomorrow morning in time to have the Senate act on it immediately before or after Senator Walthall's funeral. He read a telegram from the War Department stating that the bill is of supreme importance. If there is any hitch it is likely that the call will again be delayed.

Interest, however, in that was sub-

ordinated to inquiry as to what is occurring in and around Havana. The cable from Havana to Key West was reported to have been seized by an agent of the government, and a strict censorship established. All messages from Havana to Madrid must pass through this country or not at all. Yet about 10 o'clock a report was circulated that Sampson had begun bombarding Havana. There was no way of confirming that here. Government officials have shut their mouths and have kept them closed. No information is given out. On that account there is a great deal of excitement over the capture of the merchant ship Buena Ventura, by the gunboat Nashville. Asst. Atty.-Gen. Boyd said tonight that his information is that she is a British vessel, although owned by a Spanish firm.

A Washington lawyer has offered to prosecute a claim for damages for the seizure, even if she is a Spanish vessel, on the ground that she was seized before the blockade was proclaimed. It is contended that the notice served on the European governments last night was not sufficient. Secretary Long betrayed his isolation from the President by saying he had no official knowledge of it, but he presumed the commander of the Nashville acted under orders when he captured the lumber craft.

WAR SITUATION.

Events Following in Rapid Succession at Washington.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 22.—There were two further important steps taken in Washington today toward activities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura off Key West.

The first was the issue by the President of his proclamation announcing to the world the blockade of a number of Cuban ports; and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war.

Then, in addition, there was a notable retirement from the Navy Department in the case of Capt. R. B. Bradford, chief of the equipment division. Capt. Bradford is not only an officer of high scientific attainments, but is equipped as well in practical experience in naval matters. Although he has not yet held his present office long, and by custom is entitled to nearly three years of further service here, he has become so impatient to join in active service that he today addressed the following letter to the President:

"I respectfully tender my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. It has been a great pleasure to serve during your administration in my pending capacity, and I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment to such a responsible office. This resignation is tendered only that I may ask for active service afloat."

Capt. Bradford addressed a similar letter to Secretary Long, with the addition of a request to have command of an active warship. The resignation will be accepted, and, by virtue of his rank, as well as to the mark of high regard entertained for him by the administration, Capt. Bradford will be given one of the best available ships in the navy.

The naval authorities welcomed with pleasure the manifestation of patriotism on the part of a distinguished New York citizen in tendering to the government, without compensation, his speedy steam yacht.

Following up the formalities beginning with the blockade proclamation, the State Department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of the foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad, containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited. The statement was precisely similar in terms to that telegraphed by the Associated Press last Wednesday, and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued, was not prevented by the criticism passed upon it in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Money of Mississippi.

In brief, it declares that our government will not resort to privateering; that the enemy's goods on neutral bottoms, save contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods not contraband under the enemy's flag are exempt from seizure, and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. In substance, these are the principles laid down in the agreement of Paris of 1856.

The officials are not disturbed at the semi-official notice from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great commercial powers will not tolerate the practice of privateering under the Spanish flag. Inasmuch as there exists a great amount of misapprehension, not only among foreign countries, but also among American shippers, as to the character of merchandise that is contraband or liable to seizure during the progress of war, the following unofficial but authentic statement has been

obtained from a high official of the government:

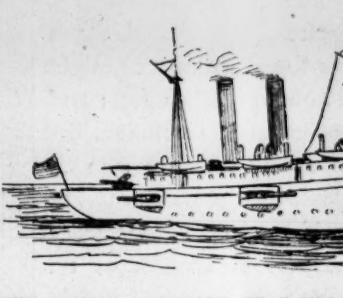
CONTRABAND OF WAR.

In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is contraband of war, is classified: (1) Absolute contraband. (2) Occasional or conditional contraband. (3) Goods not contraband.

The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character.

The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, etc., which are subservient to warlike use and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not, according to occasion and conditions as to their character, shipment and destined use.

Every such case depends on its own facts.



THE CRUISER NASHVILLE, THAT HAD THE HONOR OF FIRING THE FIRST GUN.

The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use, such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods and other such like articles and including many that are purely of a mercantile character.

No article of merchandise is contraband unless transported beyond the territorial waters and jurisdiction of a neutral State nor unless destined for an enemy's port or for an enemy's use or for an enemy's ship on the high seas, which belligerent ships are permitted to police in search of an enemy's ships and contraband of war.

No final and exhaustive definition of contraband articles can be given. They are changing with the progress of invention.

Some articles were formerly contraband which are not now, and the converse is true.

Each belligerent government is competent to determine what it will treat as contraband. Its proscription of contraband articles is conclusive. If such proscription should be made in outrageous disregard of international law or treaty rights, neutral states affected would probably interfere.

Neither belligerent can treat goods as contraband in violation of his treaty stipulations with a neutral power as regards the subjects of that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to a foreign port in neutral vessels would profitably consult any existing treaties between Spain and the government of that port.

The belligerent right of capture, as against a neutral, exists only either in a case of contraband of war, or of a violation of an effective blockade, and in other analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral justifies the belligerent in treating his property as enemy property. If Spain adheres to the principle, "free ships, free goods," she is to a certain part of the island.

goods," as this government proposes to do, only contraband goods are subject to capture in such ships.

Inquiry at the Navy Department as to the story that our government has arranged for the seizure of the Hawaiian Islands, and the establishment of a coaling station in Hawaii, failed to secure any positive statement on the subject. There is good authority for believing that the story is exaggerated, and that all that will be done is to provide for the establishment of a coaling depot, and its adequate protection.

The naval officials feel very confident in the ability of the Oregon and Marettia, not only to protect themselves from the Spanish gunboat Temerari, but to destroy that craft, if she ever comes within range.

The limitation of the blockade in

THE FIRST GUN

Fired Across the Bows of a Merchantman.

Spanish Ship Captured by the Cruiser Nashville.

A Prize also Captured by the New York.

FIRING AT MORRO CASTLE.

Rumors That are Lacking in Confirmation.

Blockade of the Coast of Cuba Put into Effect.

Sampson's Squadron Lined Up for Siege or Battle.

AN ALLEGED NAVAL BATTLE

Reported to Have Occurred Off the Coast of Florida—American Liner Paris Reported to Be a Spanish Prize.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

KEY WEST (Fla.), April 22.—The United States fleet was about twelve miles off Sand Key light this morning at 7 o'clock when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieut. Killigrah. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bows brought her to.

A prize crew under Ensign Magruder was put aboard. Capt. Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet, carrying Ensign Magruder, who will be relieved by Ensign Carlton of the Snow.

A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard and her crew of twenty-eight are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. Not a man is in iron.

According to prize laws, Capt. Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States District Attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The monitor Furitan is taking on coal and water and will sail to join the fleet tonight.

On excellent authority it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Capt. Arangueren, brother of the late Brig.-Gen. Nestor Arangueren. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas. The Cuban pilots went on board last night after 12 o'clock.

The Detroit sailed to join the fleet this afternoon. It is believed one or two ships will be left here at least temporarily.

THE PRIZE IS A TRAMP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

GALVESTON (Tex.), April 22.—The Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, captured by the United States gunboat Nashville, is a tramp steamer hailing from Bilbao, Spain. She belonged to the Sarrinigi Line. March 29 she arrived at Pascagoula, Miss., from Havana, and was on her way to Pensacola, Fla., to load for Holland when captured.

LOADED WITH LUMBER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MOBILE (Ala.), April 22.—The Buena Ventura, from Pascagoula, Miss., which was captured by the Nashville, was loaded by Mobile parties for Rotterdam with 875,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$10,900.

MORE SEIZURES ORDERED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Orders have been issued to intercept and seize the Catalina and Miguel Joves, the Spanish ships which left here last night. The Louisiana naval reserve will be put in service tomorrow, part going to Mobile and the main body to the mouth of the river.

FIRING AT MORRO CASTLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's London cable says that the Spanish naval commission now in London, has been officially informed from Madrid that forts at Havana have fired on the American warships and that the latter replied. The Spanish commission is sole authority for this report, and it is discredited.

here, Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and his assistant, Capt. Dickens, both said they had received no such information.

ANOTHER SPANISH TAKEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KEY WEST (Fla.), April 23, 2:20 a.m.—An incoming tug reports that the New York has captured a Spanish passenger steamer plying between Havana and Porto Rico. The torpedo flotilla is coming in.

INACTIVITY ENDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

KEY WEST, April 22.—Early last evening came the first realization of the fact that the tedious period of inactivity was nearing its close. When signals were hoisted on the ships, many interpreted this as a precautionary measure, especially in view of the fact that a number of officers, including several from the flagship, remained ashore and had leave for the night. About 11 o'clock there occurred a decided change in the situation, when a special boat hurried from the flagship with orders to all still ashore to immediately return to the ships.

Midnight found the city empty of the gold braid and blue jackets with which it had grown so familiar. Save one or two recalcitrant jacks, whose convivial patriotism had run away with their sense of duty, there was not a naval man to be found in town.

The theater of action was transferred to the harbor, where a glittering panorama was enacted until daybreak appeared slowly over the waters of the gulf.

For many days past the flagship has majestically swung at anchor about seven miles out, flanked by her gorgeous sisters, the Iowa and the Indiana. To the eyes of Key West the great smokestacks were barely visible while the hulls lay like indelible shadows in the distant waters.

The inner harbor, however, offered a striking picture, crowded with monitors, cruisers, gunboats and little but sinister torpedo boats, flitting noiselessly in and out of the maze of greater vessels lying at anchor.

When twilight fell last night this scene was unchanged. The signaling between the distant trio of ships and those closer in shore had been the custom ever since the assemblage of the fleet here, but last night varicolored lights glimmered their messages across skies almost without cessation.

The first streaks of the morning light were crossing from the east, and two bells just sounded from the ships, when a tiny, and to unfamiliar eyes, an almost imperceptible line of fire appeared on the sky above where lay the flagship. A moment or two after, and the signal staff of the Cincinnati, lying off Fort Taylor in the inner harbor, flashed into colored light, acknowledging the call.

The Puritan and Helena joined in the incandescent signals, and soon the skies were kaleidoscopic, as ship after ship answered, and new lights ticked messages fraught with the gravest importance and creative of history. What words, of course, no one ashore knew, but the few who watched with straining eyes from sea and docks needed no interpreter to tell that it meant hostile action.

The message was not long in delivery, but sunrise had fully come as the last letter flickered and went out. Then the witnesses saw that the movement had actually begun under cover of the night. The big ships could still be discerned in the distance, but the others had moved toward them, the flagship drawing nearer other ships of the squadron to her.

The Wilmington and Amphitrite had slipped from their anchors and advanced within hailing distance of the flagship. It was just 5:42, when the New York, without unnecessary display, moved pompously and slowly toward the outer waters of the gulf. The red light flashed the signal, and eager eyes on the following fleet, and told them to get in motion at last.

To those ashore it looked as if the New York was somewhat in advance of the line, with the Iowa and Indiana following on either side, but separated from her by a good stretch of water. As the line advanced toward the horizon, the ships spread out until perhaps there was a distance of three miles between the tip of the flagship and the rear of the line.

The ships of the inner harbor had stepped out one by one and stopped by various stations until the entire formation was ready to move.

The exact order of the ships could not be ascertained from the shore. From the highest point in Key West the line was visible, and the ships that followed the three leaders were the cruisers Cincinnati, Detroit, Nashville, the gunboats Wilmington, Cassin, Machias, Xenophon, monitors Amphitrite, the Mangrove and the Mayflower, and the torpedo boat Foote.

Why the powerful monitors Puritan and Terror did not accompany the fleet could not be officially learned, but it is said they may follow shortly. The Marblehead is taking on water, and will doubtless join the squadron in a day or two.

The Fern went to Tampa for ammunition for the fleet, and will carry it to Havana if that port is closed. At present the fleet is moving well out to sea and may await further orders if they so far received are not given. Torpedo boats were ordered to quickly carry such dispatch to the ship. The terrible tension of waiting days is past, and all ears are now strained for the thunder of guns which will tell that the long-awaited crisis is at hand at last.

The Dauntless, dispatch boat of the Associated Press, left here with the fleet.

NEW YORK'S PRIZE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KEY WEST, April 23.—It is believed here that the prize captured by the flagship New York is the Alfonso XII, the mail steamer due at Havana today, not the warship of that name. The Spaniard tried to run away, but the New York gave chase, firing shot after shot until the Spaniard hove to and surrendered.

SENSATIONAL RUMOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

KEY WEST (Fla.), April 22.—A rumor that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, blown up by a torpedo belonging to the United States, was current here this morning, but it is discredited by those best informed.

QUETLY STEAMED AWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

KEY WEST (Fla.), April 22.—The North Atlantic squadron, except the monitors Terror and Puritan and the smaller cruisers, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock this morning, headed for the Florida Straits. The skies were growing gray with the coming dawn when the formidable family of destroyers quietly and unostentatiously steamed away, presumably for the shores of Cuba.

Besides the two monitors, the ships left behind are the gunboat Helena,

BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following proclamation announcing the blockade of Cuban ports was issued today:

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and whereas, in carrying into effect such resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports of said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said north coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of the nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching said ports and attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning and where such endorsement was made, and if the same vessels shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable. Neutral vessels lying in any of the said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed,

Done at the City of Washington, this 22nd day of April, A. D., 1898, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY,
By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

CRUISERS MARBLEHEAD AND DETROIT

and the dispatch boat Dolphin. Through the long night unusual activity on the vessels of the fleet told weary watchers on shore that the long-awaited advance on Havana was near at hand, yet there was nothing official on which to found that belief.

Washington advices of yesterday indicated the probability of a movement during the night or today, but the naval men ashore disclaimed any knowledge of orders. They averred that their condition of uncertainty was still unchanged.

The departure of the fleet was not so imposing as had been anticipated. On the contrary there was something of a hasty and hurried departure. The fleet was ready to sail, and the signal to sail was given, and the fleet moved out to sea with the Indiana closely in her rear. The Indiana had been coaling at the Dry Tortugas, but was cabled for, and at midnight she joined the fleet ships at the anchorage held by these while in the harbor.

Of the fleet lying close to the shore the monitors Puritan and Terror, the immense guns stretching above her low fore board. She was the first of the monitors to join the warlike procession, looking the deadly instrument she is. Then came the Nashville, her three smokestacks distinguishing her from the others, with the gunboat Wilmington pumping along side. The Castine, which was next, was little compared with the other members, but looked kame for bloody work, should the fortunes of war demand. The Cincinnati was delayed a little as she was in the act of taking coal from a schooner off Fort Taylor when the signal to sail was given. But she got into the jagged line next.

The other ships of the fleet followed in mathematical formation. The Mayflower brought up the rear of the parade and was one of the last to fade from view. The torpedo boats did not start until 6 o'clock, but as if to exhibit their capabilities, they darted ahead and were lost to sight in the forward group.

The monitors Puritan and Terror lay side by side, coaling from a barge which was between them, their decks crowded with officers and blue jackets observing the naval pageant. It is believed that the two monitors are to follow the rest of the squadron.

Following the floating forts was the fleet of newspaper dispatch boats, numbering about twenty. Three expert Cuban pilots accompanied the fleet.

CAPTURED MERCHANTMAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The re-

in advance of the big battleship, and it is quite probable that both of them are now on this side of the Horn, on their way to Montevideo, their next coaling station. Together they would make a formidable fighting force and it would take the Pelayo and a good armored cruiser to defeat them.

"It seems more than probable Spain will not forego this opportunity to strike a telling blow against this country, and that she has already dispatched several vessels to look after the Oregon and Marietta. If the flying squadron is to take care of them it will have to move very quickly, and the Spaniards at the Cape Verde Islands are practically between the American ships of the squadron and the two voyagers from the Pacific."

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PORTRESS MONROE (Va.) April 22.—Visitors were not allowed on board the ships of the flying squadron during the day. The Minneapolis had sub-caliber practice the greater part of the afternoon, and all the ships used their searchlights and signal lights by lantern tonight. It was generally admitted that the battleship Oregon was in danger of attack, but few expressed any doubt as to her ability to take care of herself.

The fact that two collars and a hospital ship have been rushed to the flying squadron and that one of the collars was hurriedly filled, seem to indicate that a hurried call to move is expected. The opinion of many officers is to the effect that this fleet will leave the instant it becomes known that the Cape Verde Islands fleet of the Spanish is in motion. If the fleet stays for any period of time it would not be surprising if the Columbia and Minneapolis were sent out on prize-seeking expeditions.

NO SAILING ORDERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There were many rumors at the Navy Department today as to the movements of the flying squadron, but careful inquiry has disclosed the fact that no orders have been given. Even should the department abandon its original intention of maintaining this naval force at Hampton Roads ready for service at any point, it is understood that the change will not be made until other provision is made for just such service as the flying squadron is to perform.

On a long cruise, leaving exposed the great cities of the Atlantic coast and numberless unprotected small towns, without a kind of a naval force to keep off the torpedo boats, and gunboats, would be very bad strategy, so that unless something unexpected happened, the flying squadron is likely to be detained near Hampton Roads until Commodore Howell's patrol fleet is ready to replace it.

ON WAITING ORDERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PORTRESS MONROE (Va.) April 22.—"On waiting orders" was about all that could be said of the flying squadron early today. The routine duties on board were gone through with in the same manner as on any other day, the only difference noticeable was that the officers were not given leave. Every officer was on board last night and anticipated starting orders. The definite news of the movement of the flying squadron created little excitement, as it had been anticipated.

Pilots are here ready to take out the ships at a moment's notice; fires are kept up and engines coupled, and a start can be made in an hour.

One of the collars of the fleet, the Saturn, came back from Norfolk yard with a full complement of coal and oil for the use of the squadron.

BRITISH SHIP CAPTURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Liverpool, which says a private cablegram received there reports that the American fleet off Key West has captured a British steamer, probably the Gracia, flying the Spanish flag, which was captured on April 18, and was bound for Liverpool.

The Chronicle also publishes a rumor that the American liner Paris has already been captured by Spanish warships.

NAVAL GOSSIP.

Many Prizes Lying Around Loose for Spanish Warships.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The warships of Spain at Cape Verde Islands, if not otherwise occupied may have a chance to capture some of about seventy-five American sailing craft, whose course will take them in the neighborhood of the Portuguese Islands. About twenty of the endangered vessels are ships bound from and to Atlantic South American ports and San Francisco.

A few are from the Philippine Islands. The ship P. N. Blanchard is at Manila loading. She will have a slim chance of escaping the Spanish unless the United States fleet at Hongkong, of which the cruiser Olympia is flagship, happens along pretty soon after the news of war reaches the island. There are a dozen schooners, a few barques and about twenty barkers in the American sailing fleet.

SCHERMERHORN'S GIFT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—F. Augustus Schermernhorn of New York has given his fine yacht Free Lance to the government. It has been accepted with thanks.

SPANISH FLOT.

Warships Watching for the American Liner Paris.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, April 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Spanish agents in London have been planning for several days to capture the Paris of the American line if she undertook to return to New York after the war began. A hint of this reached the American line officials and the commander of the Paris had full warning before he sailed today.

It is learned in London tonight that the Paris was intercepted by the Spanish warship, the name of which is unknown, has been cruising off the coast for a week past. The Spaniards are so confident of the capture of the Paris that a member of the Spanish naval commission in London tonight offered to wager odds with our English friend that the steamer would be in the possession of the Spaniards before daylight tomorrow.

The Paris was due to pass the Lizard on her ordinary course at 11 o'clock tonight, but she has not been reported there or elsewhere since passing Hurst Castle. The fact that she has not been reported does not by any means suggest that she has been captured, for the reason that her captain has probably taken a special course in order to avoid being intercepted. The Paris has no

armament and must rely solely on her speed.

If she should be captured, the first news of the fact would come from the Spanish port to which she would be taken, unless the capture was witnessed.

A boastful Spanish officer belonging to the naval commission declares the American torpedo boat Somers, which has completed her repairs at Portsmouth, and which sails in a few hours, will fall into Spanish hands as soon as she has passed the three-mile limit.

THE PARIS SAILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SOUTHAMPTON (Eng.) April 22.—The steamer Paris, of the American Line, chartered by the United States government, sailed at 2:15 p.m. for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had 150 passengers and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition. There was great enthusiasm among the crowds on the docks and the band of the Union Steamship Company's steamer Britain, played Yankee Doodle as the Paris steamed seaward. The Paris passed Hurst Castle at 3:35 p.m.

THE PARIS IN DANGER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Mail says the Spanish Embassy notified the Madrid government of the departure of the Paris, and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadix and Corunna will try to intercept her.

TOOK DESPERATE CHANCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 23.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Surprise was expressed here today (Friday) that the Paris should have sailed unescorted, especially as there were rumors in the Mersey that Spanish war vessels were waiting to intercept her off the south coast of Ireland. Yet the passengers of the Paris were assured of their perfect safety."

THE TOPEKA LOST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily Mail says this morning that it is stated in Falmouth shipping circles that the American cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, which left Falmouth on the evening of Tuesday, April 14, foundered in collision with the bark Albatross at midnight on Thursday. According to the Daily Mail, the captain of the Albatross asserts that after the collision the steamer, whose name he did not ascertain, flashed a light and suddenly disappeared. He believes she foundered.

FLEET LINED UP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KEY WEST (Fla.), April 23, 2 a.m.—It is reported here that the United States fleet is lined up off the Cuban coast for blockade.

FIRST NAVAL BATTLE.

Reported to Have Taken Place Off the Florida Coast.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) April 22.—According to private advices received by the Times-Union and Citizen tonight, the first naval battle of the war took place opposite Boynton, about twenty-five miles south of Palm Beach at 10 o'clock this morning. George Lyman, a reliable man, and several others who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and ran to the beach. They reported to the naval reserve on shore that the Spaniards were firing at the United States monitor which was chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war or gunboat conveying coal or transport ship. The Spaniard replied shot for shot. All the ships were traveling with a bone in their teeth. The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke from the funnels was visible on the southern horizon, in which direction they were traveling.

A special telegraph cable from Cienfuegos to Key West reports that an eye witness has just arrived from Boynton, and reports a supposed transport vessel southward bound, guarded by a man-of-war, pursued by a monitor, keeping up a heavy running fire.

This dispatch was dated at 10 a.m. [Note.—The Associated Press quoted the Jacksonville correspondent. The reply came that he had used every means to verify the story and sent it to the Times-Union. It is no verification of the story at Jacksonville.]

MOVING ON MANILA.

American Asiatic Squadron Starts for the Philippines.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 23.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The American squadron at Hongkong, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch says:

"Three steamers recently purchased by the United States government will follow the fleet with coal. The approaches to Manila are mined. It is reported here that the priests and commercial interests of the Philippines are in favor of a peaceful surrender, rather than to suffer a bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist."

BALTIMORE AT HONGKONG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

HONGKONG, April 22, 4 p.m.—The United States cruiser Baltimore has arrived here, and the American squadron is ready for sea.

MIANTONOMAH AND CATSKILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The double-turreted monitor Miantonomah sailed from League Island navy yard at 2:30 p.m., her destination is believed to be Charleston, S. C. The Miantonomah has on war paint and is fully prepared for action.

The monitor Catskill, with the Massachusetts naval reserves on board, is ready for sea and will steam away from League Island navy yard as soon as the tug which is to convey her down the Delaware River arrives. The Catskill will go direct to Boston.

COASTING STEAMER BOUGHT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. JOHNS (N. F.) April 22.—The United States government has purchased the New Foundland coasting steamer Grand Lake, subject to the approval of the inspecting officers of the Boston navy yard. She is composite built, makes twelve knots an hour, and is said to be to be converted into a gunboat.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Secretary of the Navy has asked Congress for authority to enlist volunteers without limit, as an auxiliary naval reserve for coast defense.

VISITORS FORBIDDEN.

Naval Reserve Boat Marion Closed to Visitors.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Under instructions received today from Gov. Budd, all visitors will henceforth be

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE)

SINCE MIDNIGHT.

THE VERY LATEST ADVICES BY OVERLAND WIRE.

This Morning's Dispatches from the Principal Seats of War News. Spanish Reports by Cable-From New York and Washington.

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Key West special, dated Saturday, 2 a.m., says: "The blockade of Havana was established at 4 o'clock yesterday. The flagship New York captured a Spanish merchant steamer under the guns of Morro Castle, after a thrilling chase."

HAVANA'S WEAK POINT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Havana cable to the New York Herald says the weak point in this city lies directly ahead of the fleet. Blanco, in full uniform, is at Santa Clara, where the battery is strongest of the city's defense. Orders are rushing through the city shouting a call to arm, and carrying orders to the batteries, and reports to the captain-general. The situation is ominous, but every one is rushing out of the city or to fortifications.

Blanco realizes the danger, and has rushed large forces to the Santa Clara battery. The garrisons are weak there, and even with the reinforcements, cannot last long, because the defenses are not strong.

Troops could be landed there with little more than skirmishes. It is thought that this will be the first place at which the Americans will strike. Aroas, military governor, is acting with Blanco. All guns in the fortifications are manned. Men are ordered to stand by them all night. An attack is expected by daybreak.

FACING MORRO CASTLE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World special from Key West says that at 3:30 this p.m., the United States fleet had penetrated three miles inside the range of Morro Castle. They were not over fifteen miles from Havana, in a beautifully correct single line of battle. The flagship was not with the line.

This big high fighter, carrying the commander-in-chief's signal flag, mysteriously left the ranks at 5 o'clock sharp, and steamed east paralleling the Cuban coast. The Mayflower and the newspaper flotilla followed. It is queer, parting the flagship from the squadron, and evidently shows intention on Sampson's part of a strong demonstration on the east side of Havana.

The Spanish troops are now massed in town. The field artillery is at Colimar. It is probable that after the start Blanco will think a landing at Bauriano is being attempted, and will hurry the troops in that direction.

This leaves the transit to Mariena Bay, and its entrance practically unimpeded, even should the leading small marine force there be desirable, with the flagship well to the east, and the fleet in extended order. The idea is also advanced that Sampson has gone personally to inspect the coast between Havana and Matanzas early tomorrow morning, arriving at Matanzas tonight, and returning tomorrow at daybreak. The fact that the fleet lies only twelve miles off the landing place on the north coast, makes Sampson's flagship more particularly suggestive.

OREGON AND MARIETTA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres, via Galveston, says: "The battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta are expected at Montevideo, where they will take coal and proceed. All the coal available here and at Rio has been purchased by English and American agents. The Oregon and Marietta will take the Northwester to the United States. A battalion of Spanish volunteers has been organized, and equipped to go to Cuba. At Montevideo no news has been received of the Oregon or Marietta."

SPANISH FLEET QUIET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands says: "I am informed on good authority that the Spanish fleet will remain here until Sunday or Monday."

HELP FOR POOR SPAIN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, via Galveston, says: "Spanish colonists here, Santiago and other leading cities, are making efforts to raise subscriptions to aid Spain. More than \$1,000,000 will be raised. Several merchants have subscribed 200,000 pesos. One hundred Spaniards have agreed to start for Cuba or Spain."

CUBANS SIGNALLING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Sun from Key West says a cablegram is reported received here from Havana, saying that three guns had been fired from Cubans as a sign for calling out the volunteers, and that the fleet off the city was firing. The Havana operator sends word that he can learn no more.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World special from Madrid, April 23, via Bayonne, April 23, says that a message was sent from the secretary from Madrid to the nearest neutral telegraph station, the Spanish government having closed the Spanish wires to the truth, that Premier Sagasta went to the Queen Regent today and tendered the resignation of the whole Cabinet. He did this, he explained, in order to make it easier for her to consult the leading statesmen, generals and admirals of all parties, so as to judge whether her present councillors or new men would be better able to face the gravest crisis of this century.

If Sagasta is not retained in office with all his present colleagues except Moret, the Queen may ask Marshall Campos to organize a military Cabinet with almost dictatorial powers.

HAVANA'S GARRISON.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Tampa special says: "An Englishman who left Havana yesterday on a schooner tells me 100,000 troops are assembled there; 40,000 are regulars. Provisions are hoarded and prices have been enormous. So far there has been no lack of food except with the extreme poor, who will doubtless loot the city if Gen. Blanco is forced to evacuate it."

BUENA VENTURA SINKING.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York Press special from Key West at Midnight says that the Buena Ventura, captured this morning, was found sinking at midnight. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair, though it is scarcely believed any one would have had an opportunity to scuttle her, as the captain was the only one of the officers or men permitted to remain on board.

READY TO MOVE FROM JAPAN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Hongkong special to the Journal says that Admiral Dewey has ordered the commanders of American cruisers here to get their ships ready for movement against the Philippines on Monday. The squadron is accompanied by three steamers loaded with coal. The fleet should reach Manila by Wednesday.

REPORTED EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun special from London says that the Spanish Naval Commission, now in London, has been officially informed from Madrid that the forts at Havana have fired on the American warships, and that the latter replied. The Spanish commission is the sole authority for this report. It is discredited.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun special from Washington says no intimation has been derived here as to our ships having been fired on at Havana. Both the President and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation said tonight

GOING TO THE WAR.

CONTINUED MASSING OF THE REGULAR TROOPS.

Chickamauga Park Converted into a Vast Military Camp as in Days of Yore.

STRICT DISCIPLINE ENFORCED.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS MADE WITH THE NEW LEE RIFLE.

Population of New Orleans Goes Wild Over the Boys in Blue. President Troops Delayed by a Wreck.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), April 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is a cloudy, dismal day in Chattanooga, but mere condition of weather cannot affect the populace here in the slightest degree. The thrilling notes of the cavalry bugle are heard at all corners. Stalwart, sun-browned troopers hurry hither and thither through the streets. Little knots of well-groomed officers in brilliant uniforms with rich yellow decorations through the lobbies of the hotels and waiting rooms of the railroad stations, surrounded by throngs of enthusiastic townspeople and tourists.

It is cavalry day in Chattanooga and the cavalry has captured the city. All night long the ringing of car bells, blowing of whistles and shouts of persistent hackmen made sleep out of the question, for trainloads after trainloads of troops were coming in. The war feeling runs high and excitement is at fever heat. The war with Spain is all over but the shouting, according to the minds of the people of this otherwise quiet town.

The rumor which gained credence last evening through a fake published in one of the local papers to the effect that the troops were to be removed from Chickamauga and sent south at once, and that incoming regiments were to be diverted to Mobile, New Orleans and Tampa, was received with glum silence, but the official denial of the rumor, coupled with the statement of the railroad officials that they had been directed by Gen. Brooke to reject all incoming regiments by wire wherever possible and turn them toward Chattanooga, stimulated the interest anew.

The Twelfth Infantry, which came in at an early hour this morning from Fort Niobrara, Neb., was the first proof the people had that the order to bring the infantry here had been actually put into effect. The soldiers were surrounded, complimented, given cigars and little delicacies of all sorts, and treated more like visiting princes or representatives of a royal court than soldiers.

Col. J. N. Andrews, who is in command of the Twelfth, reported to Maj. Gen. Brooke early this morning, and almost immediately thereafter his trains, with his entire regiment and all his baggage was taken to the park and unloaded. By noon the camp was in perfect shape and the Twelfth had settled down to await further marching orders.

In Chickamauga Park, all the morning and part of the afternoon as well, numerous companies of infantry were in the field, in skirmish drills and other maneuvers. The park affords excellent latitude for field drills on a large scale, and presents a diversified character of country, topography, as it would be possible to find anywhere. The rough work of crossing small streams and brooks, climbing steep banks, advancing in skirmish order, everything, in fact, that can be thought of in military field maneuvers, is practiced here.

The colored troops, under the command of white officers, have been indulging in these drills for a week or more, and are becoming thoroughly well hardened to the service.

The cavalry detachments from Fort Riley and Fort Sheridan came in at 6 o'clock this morning. The Sheridan detachment comprised troops C and G of the First Cavalry, and the latter under command of Capt. G. S. Grimes. From Fort Riley came the headquarters staff of the First Cavalry, under command of Col. A. K. Arnold, with troops F and K of that regiment and Capt. C. D. F. and G. H. of the Second Cavalry.

SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT.
The equipment of the United States Signal Corps, which left Fort Riley two years ago, when the school of instruction in this corps was removed from there to Fort Logan, was brought with the Fort Riley troops and will be used in drills at Chickamauga Park during the next week. This equipment consists of a complete field telegraph and telephone train, all necessary instruments and paraphernalia.

Capt. W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer of the Signal Corps for the Department of the Colorado, under whose direction all the interesting balloon maneuvers have taken place at Fort Logan during the past two years, will arrive from Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, tonight. It is stated that the balloon corps will be sent to Chickamauga within a few days, and that it will move to the front as soon as any troops are moved to follow up the work of the naval forces.

It is not improbable that the balloons, or one of them, for three have been purchased by the government for the use of the corps, will be taken to Key West in the near future, and from there sent on a lighthouse tender, with a view to making an ascension at sea to witness and photograph the engagement before Havana.

The field duty of the signal corps has been described in these columns in former dispatches.

The Second Cavalry camp will be pitched on the line of the Old Snodgrass road in the park, a short distance from the sites selected yesterday for the Third and Sixth. Headquarters of this regiment, under command of Col. G. G. Hunt, with band and troops E and K of the regiment, will arrive this evening or late in the night, from Fort Wingate, N. M. These troops, with the six from Fort Riley and the two expected hourly from Fort Logan, Colo., will complete the Second.

Cavalry drills will be at once inaugurated at the camp, and within forty-eight hours the great meadow which has been selected as a drill ground will be alive with dashing cavalry. Col. Arnold of the First Cav-

alry, has his family well represented in this camp again. One of his sons, Lieut. S. B. Arnold, of his own regiment is with him, and another son, who has enlisted for a commission, Percy W. Arnold, is a corporal in F Troop.

LEE RIFLE TESTS.

Through Capt. F. W. Sibley, Lieut. Scott and Lieut. Sawtell of the Second, it was enabled to get the first full details of the recent tests of the new Lee rifle, which is now in the hands of the marines and Jack tars in the navy. The original model of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle was submitted for tests to an ordnance board at Fort Riley three years ago, upon whose recommendation it was adopted, hence the Lee rifle was sent also to the same post for tests as to its efficiency, accuracy and range.

The tests were completed a few days ago. Two cadavers were used in the tests, one the body of a herculean negro who had died from heart disease less than twenty-four hours before the tests were made, and the other the body of a white man, who, through illness, had become somewhat emaciated.

"I was present at the tests," said Sibley, "and must say that the little rifle, although its projectile is not much larger in diameter than its range, is a terrific weapon, when its range and penetrative power are considered. We selected the best shots in the army to handle the gun. Sergt. Henser of the Second Cavalry, who is the holder of about all the medals that can be awarded individuals for expert marksmanship, tested the rifle on the cadaver of the negro.

The first shot fired showed that something was wrong for he did not hit the body at all. He is a man who can pick off each button from your coat at reasonable range, so we knew that the fault was not in the man, but in the rifle. Investigation showed that the point blank range of the rifle was 600 instead of a little more than 300 yards, hence that accounted for the miss.

"When the sights were corrected, Sergt. Henser placed every bullet, at 300 yards in the exact spot designated by the surgeons, who were present, and demonstrated that the rifle was absolutely accurate. At longer ranges, say 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES. A Naval Cadet.
 ORPHEUS. Vaudeville.
 BURBANK. The First Born.

THE SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in connection with the Cuban situation:

Admiral Sampson's squadron departs from Key West for Cuban waters.

The President issues a proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports of Cuba.

Whereabouts of the Spanish fleet still a matter of uncertainty.

Gen. Woodford insulted by Spanish mobs while passing through Spanish territory.

A Spanish torpedo gunboat said to be laying for the United States battleship Oregon.

Semi-official announcement that Spain has declined to conform to the Declaration of Paris in regard to privateering.

The Army Volunteer Bill passes both houses of Congress and receives the President's signature.

Call to be issued for 100,000 volunteers, to be mobilized immediately.

The United States warship Nashville captures a Spanish merchantman loaded with lumber.

A rumor that the United States will formally take possession of the Hawaiian Islands as a coaling station.

The guns of Morro Castle said to have fired on the American fleet.

Spain calls out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

The President considers war as having been actually begun, and will force the issue with the utmost vigor.

Spanish passenger steamer captured by the cruiser New York.

Naval battle reported to have taken place near Palm Beach, Fla.

American Asiatic squadron moves on Manila.

Flying squadron still on waiting orders.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Señor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish Minister to the United States, after asking for and receiving his passports, departed from Washington and passed through the territory of the United States on his way to Canada as peacefully and as safely as any American citizen might have done. Neither at Washington nor at any point along his route was there any hostile demonstration. The American people have too much self-respect to insult or menace the representative of a foreign power while he is rightfully in our territory in the line of duty. The Spanish Minister—whose conduct during his brief stay in the United States was uniformly courteous and dignified—was at all times as safe in Washington, or in any part of the United States, as he would have been in Madrid. He performed with faithfulness and discretion the duties assigned to him by his government, and against him, individually, no American can reasonably cherish resentment.

How different was the departure of United States Minister Woodford from Spain. Although his relations toward the Spanish government have been marked by uniform courtesy, a hostile mob of Spaniards greeted him at the railway station upon his departure from Madrid, necessitating a strong guard to protect him from insult and possible violence. At numerous places along his route through Spanish territory there were hostile demonstrations. The car which conveyed Minister Woodford and the attaches of the United States Legation was stoned and many windows were broken. At Tolosa Spanish officials demanded the surrender of Joaquín Moreno, a member of Minister Woodford's staff (who is a British subject), on the ground that he was a subject of Spain. The firm attitude of Minister Woodford alone prevented the consummation of a contemplated outrage.

This scurvy treatment of Gen. Woodford, in conjunction with the lawless acts of Spanish mobs at Barcelona and Madrid, reveals in a strong light the difference between Spanish and American character. The difference is so obvious as not to call for extended comment.

Even Grover has caught the key, which is: "Our country, right or wrong."

THE PRESIDENT.

Where now are the carping people who have been yelping at the heels of the President of the United States? Where now are the editors who have been uttering scurrilous things about the Nation's Chief Executive, until their columns reeked with the cowardly slanders, innuendoes and abuse? Where now are the fault-finders, the jaundiced critics, the hysterical panders to the mindless mob? Where now are the scaly creatures who by print and spoken words have added to the great load laid upon the shoulders of our manful and courageous President? Discomfited, shamed, belittled and made as pusillanimous as mice in the eyes of the loyal, patient and patriotic people of this nation, just as *THE TIMES* has said again and again within past weeks they would be. In his every act with regard to the present crisis the President has been wise, discreet, able and patriotic—he has faltered at no stage of the proceedings, and has proven himself the manly American, the strong central character upon whom the white heat of criticism and defamation has been with as little effect as has the thunder of the waves against cliffs of granite.

As the San Francisco Call well says:

"It cannot be said now by any patriot that the President has not acted wisely and well. He read the will of the country in the dictum of Congress, and to it he has bowed. While he was anxious to uphold the dignity of the country, perhaps by a different method, he has not permitted his personal beliefs to cast a straw in the way of carrying out the popular idea. If he would have given Spain more time, he has declined to do so. He has sent an ultimatum about which there is no shadow of uncertainty. He has allowed Spain a reasonable time, no more, in which to make answer. He has assumed that the reply will not be in the nature of a concession. The praise of America will be his present reward. No more could have been asked than he has done."

The howlers have been discredited and the critics have been shown up as mere marplots, fantastic disturbers of the peace and dignity of the country, wind-jammers of the lusty jaw and the cruel tongue, who are now recognized by the sensible people of the country as the cowardly creatures that they have proven themselves to be!

PRIVATEERING.

Intimations have come from Madrid, at various times, to the effect that in case of war between the United States and Spain, the latter nation will rely in large part upon the operations of privateers against American commerce as a measure of offense. It has been announced, with some appearance of official sanction, that in case of an actual outbreak of hostilities the Spanish government would issue letters of marque to all applicants, with the expectation that the privateersmen thus put into commission would speedily drive American commerce from the seas, and would thus force the United States to sue for peace.

This promising buccaneering programme is in a fair way to receive a rude check if Spain attempts to put it into operation. The United States government has declared, semi-officially at least, that it will not engage in privateering in the impending war, unless forced to do so as a measure of retaliation. This announcement has been received with approval in England and on the continent. It is probable that the European powers will bring strong pressure to bear upon Spain to compel that government to refrain from privateering. The British government has already taken steps in this direction, by making forcible representations to the Spanish government, and requesting information as to Spain's intentions in the premises.

Neither the United States nor Spain is specifically bound by the Declaration of Paris, of 1856, by which the powers signatory thereto bound themselves to refrain from privateering in the event of war. But the United States, in pledging itself to abide by the terms of that declaration, has won the good will of the leading commercial nations of the Old World, the safety of whose commerce is thus in a measure assured. Privateering is in effect a form of legalized piracy. It has no proper place in modern, civilized warfare.

It is a needless and a serious menace to international commerce, and if Spain persists in her declared intention to resort to it in the impending conflict, she will be likely to get into grave complications with the European powers—and especially with England.

A BIT OF BRITISH SENTIMENT.

That English newspaper which in the present crisis has proven the staunchest friend to the United States is the London Chronicle. On April 6, it printed these encouraging words, which all Americans will read with genuine satisfaction:

"Today the sun rises on a great crisis in the West. President McKinley's message goes to Congress, and there can be little doubt it will convey definitely to the world the resolve of the United States to insist upon the effective liberation of Cuba from the thralldom of Spain. Pope Leo XIII. continues to the last moment his benevolent efforts to obtain an armistice between the Spaniards and the Cubans, and it may be, even at the last moment, he will succeed through the Roman Catholic clergy of the island. But we cannot doubt that the United States, from Maine to Oregon, and from Texas to the Canadian frontier, means to carry through its great enterprise of securing to the Cubans liberty to direct their own destiny without interference from this side of the Atlantic. Our latest news from our correspondents at Washington and New York is that even the Presidential organs have given up all hope of any longer postponing the last word to Spain. And it is pleasant to gather from them that the attitude of Great Britain is drawing the old country and the great republic closer together at this crisis. There is not, and there never has been, any sympathy in this country with Spanish methods in Cuba, or any great belief that Spain would voluntarily ameliorate the condition of her suffering subjects in the great island of the Antilles. We may not be able in international law to find, save in the case of Greece, any close parallel to the intervention now due from the United States. But the one case of Greece, which excited as much enthusiasm in England as that of the Cubans does in America, is sufficient to justify the attitude of Congress and of the Washington Executive today. There are certain things the conscience of the civilized world neither can nor should stand, and we in the Old World have recently grossly neglected our duty to the suffering nationalities in Turkey, that is no reason why the United States should refuse a helping hand to the Cubans."

SEASONED MILITARY TIMBER.

An irresponsible evening newspaper attempts to make it appear that *THE TIMES* editorial of Wednesday, bearing the heading, "Where Shall the Veterans Get In?" contained an attack on the National Guard of the country, and makes the further assertion that "indignation" exists among the citizen soldiery thereat; all of which is of course as false as it is ridiculous. *THE TIMES* made no charge whatever upon the militia, but simply advanced the idea, which is sustained by every man who has any knowledge of military affairs, that it would be the part of wisdom to officer the untried troops—the volunteers yet to be organized—with men who have seen service, instead of sending them to the front with officers as untried in actual war as are the men in the ranks. The suggestion was made that at least half of the new volunteer regiments to be organized should be officered by war veterans; which suggestion is in no wise a reflection on the courage or fidelity of either the men of the militia or their officers. It is all good timber, but, like all good timber, it will be better when it is seasoned, and if the new troops go to that with commanders who know what the smell of powder is like, they will be worth twice their number officered with untried men. This is a proposition that is so plain and reasonable that discussion of it is a waste of breath. Give us Yankee volunteers with veteran officers and America stands ready to fight any troops that ever marched to the tap of a drum.

The editorial in question has met with a multitude of expressions of approval from men of sense and patriotism, and *THE TIMES* stands by it as written and printed.

If those German newspapers keep on abusing this country there is likely to be a large falling off in German imports to that country's best customer, the United States of America, not as a boycott, but just naturally the Yankee will get in the habit of inquiring where the goods he is buying were manufactured. It has come to the knowledge of *THE TIMES* that orders for goods in the hands of Austrian manufacturers have already been countermanded by American merchants, because of that country's strong sympathy for Spain and her force of expert butchers. Germany may well bear these facts in mind.

Sensor Spooner made a strong point when he brought out the fact that in the Spanish report of the Maine wreck not a single witness was shown to have been called to prove that Havana Harbor had not been mined. Had the Spaniards been able to show this, we may be sure that the testimony would have been produced.

If the American and Spanish navies wait for each other to move, one at the Canary Islands and the other in western waters, the prolongation of the war is likely to be for years and it may be forever. We trust it is not going to be necessary for anybody to yell at them "get together!"

Of course in the midst of its other preparations, Spain is arranging bold fights in order to increase the national defense fund. A nation that has been so cruel as has Spain to

the Cubans, cannot be expected to let up on the poor, innocent bulls. But they will shortly run up against something to fight with that has a tougher hide and a heap more sense than a bull. The Yankee ironclad is an animal that can fight back. Keep your eye on the beast and Spain beware of his bellow, for he is a bad fellow in a scrap.

War is waste of the most wanton sort. We must, after it is over, build up what has been torn down, and pay debts created by carrying it on. But war is here, and the nation is ready to meet the penalty, whether the coin demanded be blood or treasure.

France is also very anxious to know if England is going to cut loose from Europe and join forces with the United States, all of which goes to show that if France does not watch out she is likely to become unpopular with us Yanks.

It is probably true that the governments of England and the United States are not considering the question of an alliance, but the people of the two nations have made one, and if the powers do not like it, let them "hump it."

Señor Polo did not write any "sassy" letters while in this country, but now that he is out of it he shows a tendency to make a few unparliamentary remarks in order to get into the De Lome class.

The Spaniards in Cuba have sworn to die before they allow the stranger to set foot upon that soil, and they are going to be given the chance. Glory, glory, hallelujah, Uncle Sam is marching on.

War or peace, everything is fish that comes to the net of Uncle Collis. Just now he is making a particularly handsome haul from the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

In case the taking up of collections in Paris for the defense of Spain continues, French hats and Worth dresses in America will be as scarce as Spaniards in heaven.

Spain has been seriously injured in her feelings, but the next hurt promises to be even more serious. The Yankee hog is preparing to root or die.

The boys at Chattanooga ought to be able to sing, "We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground" with their hearts in the old refrain.

When Arizona's cowboys go over and shoot up Señor Blanco's dusky troops he will think that the popping of hell has "shoredly" commenced.

"No more shall the war cry sever," And our rivers be red with the slain; "They banished our anger forever," When they joined to "remember the Maine."

The country appears to be remembering the Maine with a unanimity that includes the entire population from the cradle to the grave.

Brother Jonathan and John Bull are quite the most handsome exhibitions of the long and the short of it the world has ever seen.

Burning Weyer in effigy is not very painful, but as an expression of sentiment, it is quite warm, but not half warm enough.

Now is a good time for everybody to make a resolve to use nothing but American goods, and to live up to the pledge.

America has never been whipped. Spain is requested to paste this on the funnels of her battleships.

Bring out the good old cannon and we'll have another song, as we go shooting through Cuba.

There is rallying on the colors all along the line, and the sight is a goodly one to see.

Spain is not alone in her trouble. There is a whiskey famine in Dawson City.

We have taken the first trick with the Nashville. Spain, it is your lead.

We'll be hanging Butcher Weyer in the morning.

And the cry is, "On to Cuba!"

WAR BULLETINS.

How and When the Associated Press Distributes Them.

CHICAGO, April 22.—General order of the Associated Press: Bulletins will be served to afternoon papers for extras until midnight tonight, and to morning papers until noon tomorrow.

M. E. STONE, General Manager.

NOW DRAW THE SWORD.

Now draw the sword, the awful sword, By Washington, by Lincoln drawn; Be Thou, O Lord of Hosts, our Lord, To lead Columbia's battle on!

Not love of gold, nor fear of death Shall check the noble rage to fight— To spend the patriot's latest breath For right against oppression's might.

Fraught with swift vengeance for the death Of one state by bloody Spain, Charged with a people's righteous wrath, Our booming squadrons sweep the main.

Again we fight despotism's force, Again we fight to free the slave; With us the planets in their course, Again shall fight to aid the brave.

Once more the soul of old John Brown Returns, now marching on the sea, To pluck the Spanish standard down And hoist the banners of the free.

Or on the sea or on the land, We are our mothers' loyal sons; On ship or shore we fail to stand, We stand or fall hard by our guns.

Then raise our starry ensign high, And rouse the anger of the drum, Till fainting Cuba hear the cry: The soldiers of the Union come!

Draw, draw the sword, the awful sword, By Washington, by Lincoln drawn; Be Thou, O Lord of Hosts, our Lord, To lead Columbia's battle on!

—[W. H. Venable in Columbus (O.) Record.]

WAR REVENUE BILL.

MEASURE NOW PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

Beer and Tobacco Made to Bear the Biggest Part of the Burden of Taxation.

MINERAL WATERS ALSO TAXED.

BILL WILL YIELD ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS YEARLY.

House Rushes Through the Volunteer Army Bill and Will Pass the Army Reorganization Bill Today.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, April 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Ways and Means Committee of the House has decided on the Revenue Bill. It raises \$35,000,000 from beer, \$25,000,000 from tobacco, and \$40,000,000 from other sources. Plus tobacco and tobacco in packages pays an additional 6 cents per pound; cigars an additional \$1 per thousand; cigarettes the same.

Retail dealers will pay a license of \$1.50 to \$2; beer, \$1 a barrel additional; store sales 2 cents on a par value of \$100; stock certificates, 5 cents on a par value of \$100; checks, 2 cents; irrevocable value; notes, 5 cents; mineral waters, 1 cent per pint; wines, 2 cents per pint; patent medicines, 1 cent per 25 cents' worth; express packages, 1 cent on 25-cent charge, delivered from department stores excepted; telegrams, 1 cent on each 25-cent charge, press dispatches excepted.

Four hundred million dollars' worth of bonds were also authorized, as a popular loan, at 3 per cent, redeemable after ten years, due in twenty.

SENT TO THE PRINTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee completed the war revenue measure today, and sent it to the printer. It will probably be submitted to the full committee on Wednesday. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 annually.

The decision made today was that the determination not to place a tax upon either of the substitute propositions, railroad and other transportation tickets, or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of 1 cent upon chewing gum, and 2 and 4 cents on mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines, 2 cents on spirits and 4 cents on quarts. These additions were made to the Stamp Act of 1868, which is retracted with modification.

A tonnage tax, which is expected to raise \$2,500,000, is incorporated in the bill. The addition of \$1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise \$35,000,000. The question of allowing a rebate on the stamp is still open.

The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a retail license of \$1.50 are expected to raise \$30,000,000, and the provisions of the stamp tax over \$30,000,000.

ARMY BILL AS AMENDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 22.—The conferees of the two houses on the Volunteer Army Bill reached an agreement before Congress convened today. According to this agreement the Senate receded from its first amendment concerning the time in which the organized militia shall serve, but the time for which all volunteers are to be enlisted is reduced from three years to two.

The Warren amendment authorizing the President to organize independent troops was retained, but the number was limited to 3000. The Senate receded from its amendment making it compulsory for the regiment and company militia officers to receive their commissions from the Governors of their respective States, and leaving it optional, as fixed by the House.

The Senate also receded from its amendment attaching an engineer officer to the staff of each brigade commander. All the other Senate amendments reducing the rank of staff officers, etc., were agreed to.

HOUSE WILL PASS IT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 22.—The House decided to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in order to pass the Army Reorganization Bill. The Army Department has urged this as imperative.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—SENATE. During the brief session of the Senate today the formal announcement of the death of Senator Walthall of Mississippi was made, and arrangements were perfected, so far as the Senate is concerned, for the funeral ceremonies, which are to be held in the Senate chamber tomorrow at noon.

A secret session of two hours was held, during which the conference report on the Volunteer Bill was agreed to, but no business was done in open session.

At 2 o'clock the Senate resumed legislative business in open session.

Mr. Money of Mississippi officially announced the death of Senator Walthall, and offered the usual resolution of regret. The resolution was adopted, and the Vice-President named as the committee to represent the Senate at the funeral.

The committee consists of Messrs. Money, Berry, Fiske, Pettus, Spooner, Gray, Proctor, Pasco and Cannon.

HOUSE.—The House today displayed its enthusiasm for the war upon which the country has entered, by rushing through without debate the conference report on the Volunteer Bill, and agreeing by unanimous consent to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow to take up the consideration of the Army Reorganization Bill.

The passage of the latter bill is considered imperative by the department.

The Patterson-Carmack contested election case was disposed of, the sitting member, Mr. Carmack, being given the seat by a vote of 136 to 118.

Several Republicans voted with the Democrats, and many declined to vote. The Democrats were very bitter in their denunciation of Mr. Patterson, who belonged to the gold wing of the party.

Both the contestant and contestee addressed the House in their own behalf.

Mr. Patterson read his speech, which was carefully prepared. It elicited frequent applause from the Republican side of the House. He sketched the history of the issue, which had divided the Democratic party, and explained his attitude toward the Chicago platform. He had believed, he said, that the gold standard was necessary to the maintenance of the pub-

MARCH ON, BRAVE MEN, MARCH ON!

Yes, Old World foe, you scorn us,
 With hatred in your eyes;
 As you challenge us to fight you,
 'Tis our cannon that replies.

Then march, brave men, march on!

O fairest Land! Our Country!
 Thy voice shall ever be
 For those who love their manhood,
 And long for liberty.

Then march, brave men, march on!

And so we strike for Cuba,
 For Freedom and for man,
 We fight for peace, for human weal,
 Now stay us ye who can!

Then march, brave men, march on!

The shuttle of the ages
 Flies swiftly in the loom,
 And it's weaving now for tyranny
 The black shroud of its doom.

Then march, brave men, march on!

But the golden threads of Freedom
 Shall brighten as it flies;
 More proudly shall our banner wave,
 Beneath the bending skies.

Then march, brave men, march on!

March on and strike for human need.
 Humanity and right,
 Till the world's great pulse grows stronger
 With the valor of your might.

Then march, brave men, march on!

April 22.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

THE FIGHTING RACE.

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat back, And Kelly dropped his head, While Shea—hey call him Scholar Jack—Went down the list of the dead. Officers, seamen, gunners, marines, The crews of the big and yawl, The bearded man and the lad in his teens, Carpenters, coal-passers—all, Then, knocking the ashes from out his pipe, Said Burke in an offhand way: "We're all in that dead man's list, by Cripes! Kelly and Burke and Shea."

"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain," Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Wherever there's Kelly there's trouble," said Burke, "Wherever fighting's the game, Or a speck of danger in grown man's work," Said Kelly, "You'll find my name."

"And do we fall short," said Burke, getting up, "When it's touch and go for life?" Said Shea, "It's thirty-odd years, bedad, Since I charged to drum and fife Up Mayes Heights, and my old canters Stopped a rebel ball on its way. There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of green—"

Kelly and Burke and Shea— "And the dead didn't brag," "Well, here's to the flag!" Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish 'twas Ireland, for there's the place," Said Burke, "That we'd die by right, In the crackling of our soldier's race, After one good stand-up fight, My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill, And fighting was not his trade, I told you, that ver' bellows drums Call folks from yawl to prayer."

"When the word was 'clear the way!' We were thick on the roll in ninety-eight— Kelly and Burke and Shea— "Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the like!" Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

—[Kansas City Star.]

MCKINLEY.

I say you're wrong, McKinley's right, Though madder than the rest; He's laid his rusty guns on fight— Ter-morrer of 'twas best. Turn hell and yaller fever loose, All these, and famine, flood, War wasn't all. We ain't no use For glory soaked in blood.

I say you're wrong, McKinley shows A blamed sight better grit. As plain as line her trickier toes On Williams' chalk mark yet. War ain't no picnic, but by gum! You'll find McKinley there; The milit' that yer bellows drums Call folks from yawl to prayer.

—[Manchester Mirror.]

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Henry and Rev. T. E. Sherman.


PERSONALS.

W. T. Donovan, one of the founders of Lincoln, Neb., and publisher of the Nebraska State Register, will spend the summer here with his daughter, Mary B. Johnson.

Arizona Railroad Sued. PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 22.—William Wallace has filed suit for \$10,000 against the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad. He was injured through a

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SITUATION IN SPAIN.

THE OPTION OF PRIVATEERING NOT TO BE RENOUNCED.

Stars and Stripes Burned in Front of Sagasta's Residence—The Premier's Position Strengthened. Panics on All the Boulevards.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 22, 2:30 p.m.—El Epoca, Conservative, discusses the question of privateering and expresses a doubt of the truth of the report that the United States has renounced this option, "inasmuch as America and Spain were the only nations that maintained the option at the Congress of Paris in 1856."

The paper insists that "All the arguments then adduced by the United States for upholding the option now are in favor of Spain, who will not renounce it."

El Epoca says also that Spain does not consider the declaration of the neutral powers to be a contraband of war, thus favoring one of theelligerent, namely America, and cites the case of England in 1855, who opposed stoutly the action of France in the Tonquin war in declaring her contraband.

"All that England then alleged in favor of British subjects," says El Epoca, "can be urged from Spain respecting coal which is the bread of life, of industry, without which modern warfare is impossible."

Respecting the blockade of Cuba, El Epoca calls to mind and invites the attention of Europe to the fact that "both America and Spain accepted clause four in the Declaration of Paris, providing that a blockade must be effective and not on paper."

El Epoca declares that twice the present American blockade would not be adequate to establish an effective blockade of Cuba. Moreover, under the established rules, a blockade requires previous notification to the authorities of Cuba and the powers, allowing all shipping a definite time to clear out of the blockaded ports.

SPARS AND STRIPES BURNED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 22.—This evening a crowd of 6000 strong, carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana," "We want war" and "Down with the Yankees," burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the residence of Sagasta, who was accorded an ovation.

The people then went to the residence of the French Ambassador and insisted that he should make a declaration of defiance, but the French Ambassador was not at home.

WAR WON'T LAST LONG. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PARIS, April 22.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with Señor de Bosc, the distinguished Spanish financial authority, who declared: "The war between Spain and the United States cannot last more than ten or twelve months and she will not cost over \$24,000,000, a sum which can easily furnish her from her own resources."

SPAIN'S TWO PARTIES. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 22, 2:30 p.m.—The Queen Regent consulted with Señors Silveira and Romero Robledo, Conservatives. The former said he agreed with the declaration of Marshal Martinez de Campos when the latter said: "There are only two parties in Spain. One is for peace and the second is for war. The first has failed and the second ought now to be called."

The Premier on leaving the Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon declared there was absolutely no foundation in the rumors of a Cabinet crisis.

The Premier during the day announced that the Senate will meet tomorrow and the chamber will meet Monday.

SAGASTA'S CABINET INDORESE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 22, Noon.—All the persons consulted by the Queen Regent have advised a continuance of the Sagasta Cabinet. It is probable, however, that the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

Patriotic enthusiasm reigns through conference today. Gen. Weyler and the European diplomats had frequent conferences with Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SAGASTA'S SOLIDITY. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph says Friday night comments upon the great extent to which Señor Sagasta has strengthened his position by his "decisive attitude toward the United States and his advice to the Queen Regent to consult all political leaders."

Martinez Campos, after his audience with the Queen Regent, publicly stated that he had advised her to stick to the Sagasta Cabinet, and that it was impossible to take the helm, adding that if it became necessary, he would be always ready to assist the monarchy and his country, though he had no personal ambition.

"A most important feature of the situation is the panic on the Madrid and Barcelona bourses and in financial circles all over Spain, despite the energetic efforts of the leading bankers and the remonstrances of the press. The people have begun in Madrid, and even more so in the provinces, to crowd the branch offices of the Bank of Spain, exchange notes for silver, which has long been the only current coin in Spain. El Imparcial says that in three days 15,000,000 pesetas have been drawn in silver from the Bank of Spain at Barcelona."

The decline in Spanish bonds and all the favorite securities of the nation all the favorers of the war. As every body knows, the Spaniards themselves now hold almost all their consols, their Cuban debt and other issues. It will suffice to quote as an instance the Bank of Spain shares, which since the last settlement have declined from 404 to 270; the tobacco monopoly which has fallen from 245 to 190, and the Cuban bonds which have fallen from 92 to 61, while the exchange on Paris has risen from 22 to 68, to say nothing of the gold premiums."

MILITARY PARADE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 22, 2:30 p.m.—An immense crowd witnessed the military parade in front of the palace this morning, and intense enthusiasm was displayed when the young King appeared on a balcony. A big demonstration had been arranged to take place before the Military Club tonight.

SPAIN'S REQUEST. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ROME, April 22.—The Italia announces this afternoon that Spain has asked the Italian government not to consider coal contraband of war. It is added that it is not likely the request will be granted.

WAR IN CUBA. Blanco Publishes a Decree Declaring Hostilities.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, April 22, 10 a.m.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has published a decree confirming his previous decree and declaring the island to be in a state of war.

He also announces his former similar decrees granting pardon to insurgents, and places under martial law all those who are guilty of treason, espionage, crimes against the peace or against the independence of the nation, seditious revolts, attacks against the government or against the authorities and against those who disturb public order, though only by means of printed matter.

NOT BLOWN UP. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, April 22, 4 p.m.—The Chamber of Commerce met in extraordinary session today to take into consideration the state of affairs to plan the next measures in combination with the military authorities to avoid a surprise. Gen. Aroas, the Military Governor, has taken supreme charge of the civil government of the city, and Señor Bruzon, the Civil Governor, will devote his attention to sanitary protections.

There is no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII has been blown up.

ARMISTICE CALLED OFF. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says the government has instructed Gen. Blanco to declare the armistice in Cuba ended.

FREE PROVISIONS OFFERED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, April 22, 10:30 a.m.—Delegations of Spanish merchants have visited Gen. Blanco, offering to furnish free provisions if necessary to the garrison and to the poor.

ALL QUIET AT SAGTA. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 22.—The American schooner John A. Garfield arrived today from Sagua, Cuba, after a run of nine days. Her captain states that everything was quiet at Sagua. The Garfield was cleared by the British Consul at Sagua.

RIOTING IN PORTO RICO. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Thomas says a revolution has broken out in the Ponce district of Porto Rico, and there is rioting all through the island.

LETTER FROM GOMEZ. He Draws Comparisons Between a Year Ago and Now.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 22.—Tomás Estrada Palma, of the Cuban Junta has received a letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez containing the following: "Great things have been done. The essential thing now is to triumph, which will be great glory to the victor, who, like David of biblical fame, destroyed Goliath with only his sling and stone."

"Blanco and Pando have sent me emissaries with presents. The presents I burned before their eyes and I told them if they showed me any more I would hang them. The poor men were most astonished, and I have since learned that they refused to come back a second time with my army."

"I hasten to tell you this, so you can know the infamy of the Spaniards. One year ago, there was no clemency, no quarter. Women mothers and children were made victims of the Spanish. The soldiers of Weyler were taking them everywhere desolation and ruin. By means of the heliograph the Spanish generals sent soldiers everywhere through the island."

Gen. Luque, Ruiz and others destroyed cattle, burned down the palm trees. The 200,000 men then in this island disputed for the privilege of who should kill the most. Not one peace offering was accepted."

"But all to no purpose. We made their troops useless; the heliograph and enemy's cannon of no account. Now the Spanish army is reduced to a few fruits, while hunger reigns in the cities. We don't know where the Spanish army has gone."

"It was then mentioned as the 'so-called' today they address me as 'distinguished adversary.'"

"Why this change? The answer is simple. It is that the Spaniards are now the ones who are lost, and they are trying to gain time to postpone the inevitable. I shall continue to fight with the same energy as in the past. Victory will crown my efforts."

ENCAMPMENT DELAYED. Troop K Won't Go to Yosemite as Usual.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The departure of the light batteries of the Third Artillery and the First Regiment from the Presidio, leaving only the four companies of the Fourth Cavalry to perform the ordinary duties of the post, has prevented K troop from making its usual encampment in the Yosemite National Park.

Capt. Harry C. Benson, commanding the troop, believes that the soldiers will yet go to the park this season, though their leaving may be considerably delayed by the necessities of the struggle now being waged.

Capt. Benson states that somehow the impression has gotten abroad that the National Park is to be closed to sheep and cattle this year. This idea, he says, is erroneous, word having been received from Secretary Bliss that the same conditions will prevail this year as formerly.

DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY. It Can't Be Declared by Powers Until War Exists.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PARIS, April 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The report of Prof. Renault, which was submitted to a meeting of the high officials of the various ministries questioned by M. Hanotaux to consider the question of a declaration of neutrality and its consequences is as follows:

It is important to state that as yet the powers have no declaration of neutrality to make, a state of war between Spain and the United States not being as yet declared. Spain by forestalling the delivery of the ultimatum, in handing the Ambassador his passports has, in fact, merely broken off diplomatic relations, which is not the same thing as a declaration of war. We must wait, therefore, the first act of hostility on the part of one of the two powers before any war can be considered really existing."

SPANISH PESSIMISM. Both Parliamentary Circles and Press Entertain Little Hope.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, April 22.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "In well-informed parliamentary circles a pessimistic view is taken of the present situation of the war. Even the politicians who are so patriotically supporting the government, accuse the Liberal Cabinet of having brought about the war, and of having made no preparations to carry it on. Those who have studied the question affirm that the war will be of very short duration, and that when it is terminated, those who are responsible for it will be called to account."

"El Nacional, the organ of Romero Robledo, in an editorial characteristic of the feeling and tendencies of the more respectable members of the opposition, entitled 'Speech from the Throne,' says: 'On reading the words of Your Majesty we cannot help from our Queen the fact that they fill us with profound sadness. Your Majesty says nothing of the employment that has been given to 200,000 sons, hurried away from their homes to die in the name of the fatherland and the King, His Majesty; make no mention of the 2,000,000 pesos earned by the sweat of our brow which were contributed to preserve intact our honor.'

"You say naught about the manner in which the gold and blood have been shed, nor about the gold and blood to be regained. We can understand, Madame, that in your august heart a large place is occupied by your own King, but for a simpler reason Your Majesty will understand that in our soul there predominates a deep anxiety for our 200,000 sons, your subjects. Your Majesty speaks to us only of what is yours. Your entire speech abounds in capital letters, which arrest attention and deal with your royal person rather than with an explanation of the great misfortunes or the promise of effective remedies."

It constitutes an enthusiastic hymn to motherly love. In the first speech, Madame, we see a mother bending over a cradle, but we seek in vain for a Queen bending over a tomb which appears to be the cradle of a nation. Still, with that nobility of soul that has enabled us to bestow a name and character upon Spain, we receive your request and we have no objection to protect the throne of yourself, the King, in remembrance of that other King, your consort, whose memory, we have not with much pain, was not mentioned yesterday by your august lips."

But now let us speak of ourselves, because I fear we shall not ruin overtake your son? If we are dishonored by ignominious defeat, will not you be hated by the mud in which we are buried?"

The speech concludes with questions as to the whereabouts of the increased number of the sinking of the battleships for which Spain paid so heavily in 1896, and a prediction that a day of reckoning is near at hand."

NAVAL MOVEMENTS. Spanish Torpedo Boat Temerario Still at Baco Bay.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 22.—Charles R. Flint & Co. state tonight that they have received a cable from their agents in Buenos Ayres, Eddy, Hall & Co., which says that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was preparing to go to sea. The message further says it is reported that the Spanish fleet has been ordered to secure some at Buenos Ayres.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BUENOS AYRES, April 22.—It is now announced that the departure of the Spanish gunboat, Temerario has been postponed.

A MYSTERIOUS CRAFT. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. JOHNS (N. F.), April 22.—Ships which have just arrived here report having sighted a mysterious steamer off Cape Race. She is schooner-rigged, of some 100 tons, and was not showing any signals. Current reports are that she is a Spanish warship watching for American vessels.

DUTCH INTERESTS ENDANGERED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] THE HAGUE, April 22.—The Dutch consul at Curacao, 3000 tons has been ordered to Curacao, the Netherlands interests of the Netherlands there.

FRENCH ONLOOKERS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BREIST (France), April 22.—The naval authorities here have received orders from the French government that the Spanish and the United States French northern squadron is to be fitted out and the Atlantic naval division kept in close proximity to the Antilles during hostilities.

Protocol Signed. LIMA (Peru), April 22.—It is credibly reported that the protocol between the Peruvian and Chilean governments was signed today at Santiago, Chile, by the Peruvian Plenipotentiary and the Chilean Foreign Minister. It sanctions the closing of the congress of the two nations the only black cloud on the horizon of the Pacific, the dispute as to the provinces of Tacna and Arica, will be removed.

Epworth League's Meet. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Delegates representing 15,000 members of the Epworth League in California met today in the Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Reports were read from the various districts of the League and the papers were read on various topics. Reports show the order to be in a flourishing condition, numerically and financially.

Fire at Mokelumne Hill. MOKELUMNE HILL, April 22.—A fire in the Chinese section of this town yesterday destroyed fifteen houses and badly burned four others. There was some powder in the houses and two explosions occurred. Two Chinese were badly burned and two others, who were being dragged from the blazing buildings just in time to save their lives. The total loss is placed at \$20,000.

Fair Estate Bill Found. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The bill of exceptions in the matter of the James G. Fair estate which was said to have been lost, have been found. The document was deposited in County Clerk Curry's safe when it was wanted those who put it away had forgotten about the transaction. The paper will be filed among the archives of the Supreme Court.

Switches for San Diego. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A boatload of switches for use in connection with marine mining machinery was brought over from Goat Island today. The switches were taken to the depot for shipment to San Diego, where, it is said, they will be in connection with the system of coast defense.

Telephone Lineman Killed. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A lineman of the Pacific Telephone Company was slowly killed on the top of a pole at Eddy and Taylor streets this afternoon, while two policemen and a quickly-gathered crowd of other spectators watched his agony. He died at the Receiving Hospital.

Fatal Texas Tornado. ATLANTA (Tex.), April 22.—There was a destructive tornado about four miles southwest of this place today. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were killed out of the house named McDuffie died from his injuries and several people were seriously injured.

Engineer Fatally Hurt. OAKLAND, April 22.—Henry Davis, chief engineer of the river steamer Monticello, in jumping from a narrow-gauge train today fell under the wheels, which ran over both legs, causing fatal injuries.

It is little known how economical the German Empress is in regard to her own clothes. All the ordinary dresses of the Empress are made at home, generally under her personal superintendence, and they are frequently renovated by the Emperor, who dislikes to see the same costume often.

SPORTS RECORD. A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

JIM JEFFRIES TOYS WITH MEXICAN PETE.

After Each Contact With Big Jim's Fists Everett Sought His Only Refuge—the Floor.

MILL STOPPED AT THIRD ROUND.

PRECEDING BYTEN-ROUND BANTAM BATTLE DECLARED A DRAW.

Riders for the Relay Bicycle Race Between Sacramento and Stockton are Ready—Race Remains Ball Games.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Big Jim Jeffries of Los Angeles completely eclipsed the latest aspirant for championship honors, "Mexican Pete" Everett in the gymnasium of the Olympic Club tonight, in the short space of ten minutes. The fight was practically all over the moment the gong sounded for the opening round, for Everett was so clearly outclassed by his burly opponent as to render the affair a farce.

That he secured a well-merited thrashing for flying so high, is due solely to the good nature of his opponent and the kindly offices of Referee Waud, who stopped the proceedings after the Coloradoan had felt the weight of Jeffries' fist half a dozen times and had often sought the only refuge open to him—the floor.

Everett entered the ring at 10:30 o'clock attended by Paddy Smith, Jim Carr and Tim McGrath, and a couple of minutes later Jeffries jumped into the arena, followed by Billy Delaney, Jack Steiner and Spider Kelly. Although the Angeleno tipped the beam at 210 pounds, he was fully fifty pounds difference heavier than the Coloradoan.

Time was called at 10:38. Jeffries opened the ball with a rush, driving Pete into a corner, where he was met by a left jab from the body, which fell short. Jeffries was not so easily thrown off his feet, and he was evidently anxious to remain so. Everett successfully ducked the blow, and when the gong sounded he rushed in on him, ducked his head between his arms and awaited developments.

Jeffries smiled and contented himself with playing a tattoo on Pete's ribs. The Coloradoan rushed at him, and the two ropes and they clinched. He then toyed with the Coloradoan for a few seconds, and with a body punch he rushed him across the ring and almost through the ropes. Everett sank to his knees and remained there for a few moments. When he recovered he rushed and swung viciously with his right, but Pete sank to his knees to avoid the blow. The latter had not yet touched his opponent.

Jeffries smiled as he came up for the third round, and he rushed at him with a left in the short ribs, which made Pete reel. He then smashed him all over the ring, and after a few seconds he rushed at him with a left in the short ribs, which made Pete reel. He then smashed him all over the ring, and after a few seconds he rushed at him with a left in the short ribs, which made Pete reel.

The main event was preceded by a bout given by the Coloradoan and Kid McFadden of Chicago and Fred Maynard of the San Francisco Athletic Club. The Coloradoan won by a decision in ten rounds.

Jimmy Lawler was awarded the decision over the Coloradoan in ten rounds. The latter had put up a game fight for ten rounds.

BAT AND BALL. Not a Hit Made Off Breitenstein's Remarkable Pitching.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, April 22.—Breitenstein this afternoon pitched a gem for the Pirates, and his record against the Pirates. Not a semblance of a hit was made off his delivery, and only twenty-seven men faced him in the nine innings. Not a man got as far as second base, and support was brilliant. Hastings was wild and ineffective. Attendance 2400. Score: Cincinnati, 1; base hits, 10; errors, 1. Pittsburgh, 0; base hits, 0; errors, 6. Batteries—Breitenstein and Pett; Hastings and Schryver.

Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

THE BROWNS HELD SAFE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The Browns put in a very wild game, but they held the Browns safe from the start. The spiders outbatted the locals, hitting Sutherland for 14 hits. Attendance, 500. Score: St. Louis, 0; base hits, 8; errors, 6. Batteries—Sutherland and Clements; Powell and O'Connor.

Umpires—Shuman and Heydler.

TROLEY DODGERS WIN. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Trolley Dodgers turned the tables today, and through the assistance of Yeager's good work and some rapid play by the Dodgers, they carried off the victory. Attendance, 1500. Score: Washington, 7; base hits, 12; errors, 2. Batteries—Yeager and Ryan; Trolley Dodgers—Dineen, Amole, Donovan and McGuire; Yeager and Ryan.

Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

PHILLIES AGAIN VICTORIOUS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Phillies today defeated New York for the third time in the present series. Pratt and Rusie were very wild, but the latter was hit the hardest. Attendance, 4000. Score: Philadelphia, 13; base hits, 12; errors, 3. Batteries—Pratt and Rusie; Phillies—Fryatt and McFarland; Rusie and Warner.

Umpires—Snyder and Curry.

COLTS WIN BY ONE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 22.—Dowling pitched a fine game this afternoon and delivered to win, but the Colts threw away a commanding lead by a stupid base running, and two errors at critical stages gave the Colts their only runs. Attendance, 1000. Score: Louisville, 2; base hits, 8; errors, 0. Chicago, 1; base hits, 7; errors, 3. Batteries—Dowling and Denabue; Dowling and Wilson.

Umpires—Sawtwood and Wood.

PITCHER HUGHES A PROBLEM. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BALTIMORE, April 22.—Pitcher Hughes, the Californian, was a problem today which the Boston batters could not solve, and no runs and no hits was their portion. The visitors fanned six times and Baltimore was unable to get a run. Attendance, 1800. Score: Baltimore, 8; base hits, 13; errors, 3. Batteries—Hughes and Clark; Lewis and Beane.

Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

YESTERDAY'S RACES. Results at Inglede, Memphis, and Elsewhere.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The weather was fine at Inglede and the track fast. Results: Seven furlongs: Sardonio, 110 (Clayton) 9 to 10; won; San Antonio, 115 (Thorpe) 8 to 5; second; Rio Rita, 112 (Taylor) 15 to 1; third; time 1:25.4. Applejack, Musculado, Ternary, On Gosa and Nita also ran.

Five and a half furlongs: Focente, 112 (Hemmesy) 3 to 1; won; Stentor, 108 (McDonald) 20 to 1; second; Nervoso, 109 (Amos) 20 to 1; third; time 1:18.4. Marlene, Plumera, Celeste, The Dragon, Florinda, J. J. Anticus, Charlemagne, Senator Morrill and Sabatary also ran.

One mile: Oiler Joe, 115 (Hennessy) 5 to 2; won; Joe Ullman, 111 (Clayton) 5 to 1; second; time 1:41.4. Newswatcher also ran. Five furlongs, two-year-olds: Milt Young, 110 (Clayton) 9 to 10; won; San Antonio, 115 (Thorpe) 8 to 5; second; Rio Rita, 112 (Taylor) 15 to 1; third; time 1:25.4. Applejack, Musculado, Ternary, On Gosa and Nita also ran.

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SPORTS RECORD. A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

JIM JEFFRIES TOYS WITH MEXICAN PETE.

After Each Contact With Big Jim's Fists Everett Sought His Only Refuge—the Floor.

MILL STOPPED AT THIRD ROUND.

PRECEDING BYTEN-ROUND BANTAM BATTLE DECLARED A DRAW.

Riders for the Relay Bicycle Race Between Sacramento and Stockton are Ready—Race Remains Ball Games.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Big Jim Jeffries of Los Angeles completely eclipsed the latest aspirant for championship honors, "Mexican Pete" Everett in the gymnasium of the Olympic Club tonight, in the short space of ten minutes. The fight was practically all over the moment the gong sounded for the opening round, for Everett was so clearly outclassed by his burly opponent as to render the affair a farce.

That he secured a well-merited thrashing for flying so high, is due solely to the good nature of his opponent and the kindly offices of Referee Waud, who stopped the proceedings after the Coloradoan had felt the weight of Jeffries' fist half a dozen times and had often sought the only refuge open to him—the floor.

Everett entered the ring at 10:30 o'clock attended by Paddy Smith, Jim Carr and Tim McGrath, and a couple of minutes later Jeffries jumped into the arena, followed by Billy Delaney, Jack Steiner and Spider Kelly. Although the Angeleno tipped the beam at 210 pounds, he was fully fifty pounds difference heavier than the Coloradoan.

Time was called at 10:38. Jeffries opened the ball with a rush, driving Pete into a corner, where he was met by a left jab from the body, which fell short. Jeffries was not so easily thrown off his feet, and he was evidently anxious to remain so. Everett successfully ducked the blow, and when the gong sounded he rushed in on him, ducked his head between his arms and awaited developments.

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[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

UNCOLLECTED TAXES

SHORTAGE IN CITY FUNDS CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Large Payments Necessary to Bring the Totals Up to Last Year's Figures—Walters Explains.

CONTRACTOR PARTON FAILS.

HIS PARTNER STOLE HIS MONEY AND SKIPPED.

Papers of Citizenship Issued to a Patriotic Young Woman—The Courthouse Decorated With the National Colors.

City taxes remaining unpaid after Monday will become delinquent and the usual penalty will be added. The collections this year have not been as large as last year, and a large balance remains uncollected. The daily payments during the past week have been large, but in order to come up to last year's figures there will have to be some unusually large payments either today or Monday. A reduction in the annual apportionments to the city departments may have to be made by the Finance Committee.

The Board of Public Works again heard argument yesterday in the matter of changing the street specifications, so as to permit the use of asphaltum made from oil. No action was taken. The opening of a street along St. James Park was ordered.

Dog-catcher Walters declares that in catching Eugene Bassett's dog he did not exceed his authority, as has been charged against him before the Police Commission. He has reported the side of the trouble to the Chief of Police, who will file it with the commission. A conference between the Council, Committee on Fire and Water and the officials of the Water Company will probably be held this morning to consider the necessary moving of the fire hydrants on Main street.

C. M. Parton, the well-known building contractor, filed his petition yesterday to be adjudged an insolvent debtor. His liabilities are over \$16,000. Parton was financially embarrassed some months ago when his partner, W. R. Tuttle, levanted with several thousand dollars of the firm's money. Judge Allen yesterday granted Mrs. Julia N. Bartelson a divorce from her husband, who is a dry goods clerk, on the ground of his cruelty. She said that he had often threatened her life and once attempted to choke her.

The suit of P. J. Brannen against M. McGreal to recover \$8000 from the defendant for failure to carry out a contract to purchase 1200 head of cattle on an Arizona range, was partially tried yesterday before Judge Van Dyke. Miss Edith A. Jameson, who performs the duties of recording clerk in County Clerk Newlin's office, has taken out her first papers of citizenship, and says that she is ready to go to the front as a nurse in the war with Spain.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

LARGE DELINQUENCY.

AMOUNT OF CITY TAXES YET TO BE COLLECTED.

Reductions in the Annual Apportionment of Funds May Be Necessary—Board of Public Works Meeting.

Unless the payments of city taxes between now and Monday night are unprecedentedly large, and there is nothing to indicate that they will be, the collections for this year will fall much farther behind the total levied than did those of last year. Up to noon yesterday there remained to be collected of the current year's taxes \$122,900, and as the limit of time during which payments can be made without delinquency expires with the close of business Monday, it is expected that the proportion of delinquents will be greater than last year. There will, of course, be a number of payments made during May and June, and some of the

taxes will not be paid at all. Last year \$12,555 was paid in May and \$7000 in June. That which was not collected at all amounted to about \$10,000, making a total accounted for after the time of delinquency had passed of about \$37,500. If the collections this year are not larger than last there will be a shortage in the revenue from taxes of about \$90,000.

Such a shortage might necessitate the reduction of the annual allowances made to the several departments, and this the Finance Committee of the City Council wishes to avoid if possible. Some of the departments have been short of funds this year, and they have been looking to the new fiscal year to make up on certain items of expense. It is not yet certain that any reductions will have to be made, but in the opinion of some of the Councilmen such action will have to be taken if there is anything like the shortage in the collections that the present conditions indicate. The raising of the rate of taxation would be one of the last steps to be taken, for the Finance Committee had been hoping to be able to reduce instead of increasing it.

From now on the end of the fiscal year the strictest economy is to be practiced by the committee in the matter of making purchases which cost large amounts. The brass valves for the fire hydrants are not to be purchased until after the first of July, and the proposed election for voting on the tunnel bonds and the selection of the fifteen freeholders to draft a new State charter will not be held until soon after the beginning of the new fiscal year. Provision will be made in the annual budget for the expense of these and other elections, for there is to be a city election to be paid for this year. A number of belated payments of taxes have been made during the past few days by large owners of property, and money is now pouring into the Tax Collector's office, \$15,000 having been paid Thursday. Several days of such collections would be required to secure the payment of what is due, and the committee fears there will be a shortage than has been experienced for several years.

SUGGESTED A TEST.

Asphalt Makers Again Ask for a Change in Specifications.

For the past six months a local oil company has been endeavoring to induce the City Council to change the specifications for asphalt street improvement so as to make it possible for the company to furnish a grade of asphaltum made from their oil. At nearly every meeting of the Board of Public Works representatives of this company have appeared and have used every argument possible to carry their point, but thus far without success. The Council has repeatedly refused to make the change desired and still insists upon the use of natural asphaltum on the streets, claiming that every test of the matter has shown that the oil product does not come up to the requirements of street-paving work. Messrs. Brown and Marble, again appeared before the board yesterday and urged the change in the specifications. They exhibited reports of tests of their asphalt and asked that a test be made by putting down at least one block of street with their product. The board did not take any action on the matter, but decided to consider the proposition later.

The contract for laying 350 feet of cement pipe on Second street west from Beaudry avenue will be awarded to George Bonaz, his bid of \$1,224 per lineal foot being the lowest. J. Hein was awarded the contract for laying a sidewalk on Thirtieth street between Orchard and Vermont avenues on a bid of 2 1/2 cents per square foot.

The board recommended the petition of J. H. Braly and others for the opening and extending of that certain street lying on the east of St. James Park for its full width north to Twenty-third street, be referred to the City Engineer with instructions that he furnish the City Attorney with the data necessary to enable him to present ordinance of intention for such opening and extending, and the City Attorney be instructed to present such ordinance. It was further recommended that the district of assessment be along the line of such opening and include lots 3 to 35 inclusive, except lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in St. James Park.

WALTERS' SIDE OF IT.

The Dog-catcher's Statement of His Trouble With Eugene Bassett.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Dog-catcher Walters by Eugene Bassett before the Board of Police Commissioners, promises to cause one of the liveliest fights which has occurred before that body for some time. The result will depend upon whose story the Commissioners choose to believe, for the statements of the two men do not agree in any particular. Walters has reported the side of the matter to Chief of Police Glass, to whom the matter was referred, and the Chief will make his report to the commission. The dog-

catcher declares that there are very few truthful statements in the assertions made by Bassett in the charges which he preferred before the commission. He declares that he was present with his assistants when they caught Bassett's dog, and that instead of their driving the animal into the street, they caught it near the center of the street. When Bassett called at the city pound, Walters says he became so abusive that he was threatened with arrest. When the investigation takes place before the commission Bassett will have the members of his family to substantiate his statements, while Walters will depend upon the evidence of his assistants.

TO MOVE THE HYDRANTS.

Water Company to Be Asked to Make Changes on Main Street.

The Fire and Water Committee of the City Council will meet this morning for the purpose of considering the matter of moving the fire hydrants along that portion of Main street where the sidewalks have been widened. The committee was to have met yesterday afternoon, but the members could not find each other. They will call on the officers of the water company and see what arrangements can be made, as that company owns the hydrants, and will have to superintend the work of moving them. Unless they are moved they will stand near the middle of the sidewalks at several points along Main street, and it will be difficult to use the sidewalk there because the outlet pipes will be so near the surface of the ground.

The Maine in Ink.

Over the door of the Ink Engineer's office is one of the most picturesque of the destruction of the battleship Maine that is to be found in the city. The picture was drawn with pen and ink by H. B. Lewis, one of the assistants in the Engineer's department. He took the picture from one of the restored illustrated papers and enlarged it. The picture is bordered with American flags and makes a handsome decoration.

Wants a Rebate.

W. N. Bowen has filed a petition to the City Council asking a rebate of the taxes and penalty for delinquency on lot 18, block G of the Jones tract. He recites in his petition that he purchased the property with the understanding that the person who sold it was to pay the taxes. He supposed that the taxes had been paid and was surprised to learn that the lot had been sold for taxes. He asks that the sale be set aside and that the amount of the penalty be allowed him.

Petition for a Sidewalk.

Property-owners on Seventeenth street between Figueroa and Bush streets, have petitioned the City Council to order the sidewalk of both sides of that street with cement five feet wide, except in such places as the property-owners have already laid their walks.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

BARTELSON WAS CRUEL.

Choked His Wife and Threatened Her Life.

Judge Allen yesterday granted the application of Mrs. Julia N. Bartelson for a divorce from George O. Bartelson, on the ground of extreme cruelty. Bartelson is a clerk in J. J. O'Brien's dry goods store on Spring street.

The couple were married in Kansas May 11, 1886. For over two years Mrs. Bartelson said that her husband has contributed nothing toward her support, and she has been compelled to earn her own living, and depend upon the charity of friends. In regard to his cruelty, she said that on one occasion, at San Diego, Bartelson flew into a rage over a trifling matter and threatened to cut her throat. A year later he threatened to shoot her, and once in 1888, at Santa Ana, he attempted to choke her, and wrenched her hands until they were black and blue, when she attempted to protect herself.

Bartelson contested the divorce, and denied specifically and collectively all the allegations of his wife. He said that he had never treated her with cruelty, and had never refused to contribute toward her support. Judge Allen, however, considered that there was sufficient ground for a divorce, and ordered the decree.

SUIT OVER CATTLE CONTRACT.

McGreal Claims the Value of Arizona Stock Was Overstated.

The suit of P. J. Brannen against M. McGreal to recover damages on account of the defendant's alleged failure to carry out his part of a contract to purchase 1200 head of cattle, was partially tried yesterday before Judge Van Dyke. The cattle were kept on a stock

range in Arizona near Flagstaff, and the defendant agreed to buy all that were on the range that were marked with a certain brand and referred to in the contract as "1200 more or less" for \$12,500.

McGreal refused to carry out his contract to purchase the cattle and Brannen afterward sold them for \$7200, which was just \$6000 less than the original contract price with McGreal. He brought the suit to recover this difference of \$6000.

In his answer McGreal alleges that he did not fulfill the contract to purchase the cattle because he learned that the facts had been misrepresented to induce him to enter into the agreement. He avers that he was told there were about 1500 cattle in the herd that he was to purchase; that they were all good, average cattle; that 600 of them were then ready for beef, and that they were easily worth \$17 a head. Afterward when he went to see the cattle fifty head were shown to him and these he says consisted of old cows, bulls and stags not worth more than \$4 per head. When he learned that he had been imposed upon he refused to perform the terms of the contract.

The plaintiff put in all his evidence yesterday and the defendant moved for a non-suit. Judge Van Dyke overruled the motion and the trial will be continued today.

COURTHOUSE DECORATIONS.

The Stars and Stripes are Much in Evidence.

The county officers of the courthouse have not been slow to fall in line with the patriotic enthusiasm that has been stirred up since the trouble with Spain began and yesterday the sentiment found expression in profuse decoration with the Stars and Stripes. The Board of Supervisors had on hand several large flags that were purchased for use on special occasions, and these were hauled out of the store-rooms and arranged in conspicuous places in different parts of the building. Several offices that were not provided with large flags displayed the national colors in small ones.

A particularly handsome flag of large size reached clear across the Clerk's office down stairs, where Sam Kutz deals in real estate licenses and pensions. The eyes of many a veteran brightened yesterday when he came to inquire about his pension and on entering the door was greeted by the Stars and Stripes.

Another large flag was neatly draped above the counter in the Supervisor's office. Large flags were hung in the offices of the Auditor, Assessor and Recorder. Sheriff Burr had a fine flag arranged in the west end of his office and a number of smaller ones fastened to the chandeliers. Clerk Blake of Department Two, draped his desk in national bunting. Even the elevator was not forgotten in the generous decoration.

CONTRACTOR PARTON INSOLVENT.

His Indebtedness Will Amount to Over Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

C. M. Parton, a well-known building contractor, filed a voluntary petition in insolvency yesterday. His liabilities amount to \$16,894.88, and his assets consist of a claim for \$5484 due from F. W. Braun, on the contract for altering the building. His home-stead on Central avenue, valued at \$2000, is in his wife's name, and is exempt from execution.

Parton and his partner, W. R. Tuttle, took the contract, several months ago, for remodeling the W. Braun building on North Main street. The contract was a large one, and involved an expenditure of about \$15,000. Parton & Tuttle at the same time had several other contracts on hand, and when it became apparent that they were coming out behind with the Braun contract, they have gone to Klondike. Parton completed the contract alone, and was so embarrassed thereby, that he has resorted to insolvency proceedings. His only assets consist of a claim for \$5484 due from F. W. Braun, on the contract for altering the building. His home-stead on Central avenue, valued at \$2000, is in his wife's name, and is exempt from execution.

After the stockholders. M. P. Grove Sues the Porphyry Paving Company.

M. P. Grove filed his complaint in a suit against the stockholders of the Porphyry Paving Company yesterday to recover \$5486.12. The plaintiff is the holder of several assigned claims from employees of the company for wages. A judgment against the company was obtained some time ago, but has not yet been satisfied. The plaintiff brings the present action against the stockholders and the company individually, and seeks to make them each responsible in the following amounts: J. O. Wheeler, \$1081; John Rice, \$560; William Eddy, \$830.75; K. G. Easton,

\$562.12; Willard B. Resing, \$540.50; F. S. Page, \$702; George M. Wheaton, \$1189.10.

READY TO GO TO THE FRONT.

Miss Edith Jameson Takes Out Naturalization Papers.

Miss Edith A. Jameson, who performs the duties of recording clerk in County Clerk Newlin's office, made her formal declaration of intention to become a citizen yesterday and obtained her first papers. Miss Jameson was born in Nova Scotia nineteen years ago, and she says that times like these make her want to feel that she is a full-fledged American citizen. In case her services are needed, Miss Jameson has expressed her determination to go to the front to serve as a nurse.

Miss Jameson is one of the first three women who have ever taken out naturalization papers in this county, and her object is very different from the other two, who became citizens in order to get appointments as notaries public.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown Into the Courts.

SPIRITUALISTS INCORPORATE. The Harmonial Spiritualists Association of Los Angeles filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The principal object of the association is stated as being "to foster and secure peace and unity, right living and happiness, by the acquisition and dissemination of the truth of Spiritualism as demonstrated and taught by its phenomena, philosophy and science." The directors are M. C. de la Felle, W. N. Slocum, Mrs. May Emerson, George Zacharias, Mrs. M. A. M. Hatton, J. D. Griffith, H. C. O'Brien, Mrs. M. C. Lyman, Alvin K. Fulam, Mrs. Harriet Perry, Mrs. R. J. Hixon.

SENT TO HIGHLAND. John Harris was adjudged insane yesterday and committed to Highland by Judge Shaw. Harris gave himself up at the Police Station, where he told the clerk that he was being followed by enemies, who were trying to take his life. He said that if he got a chance he would kill some of them. It was feared that his disposition might become homicidal, and he was held for examination by an insane commission. Harris is a laborer and came to Los Angeles from Riverside about two weeks ago.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. DOBYNS. Clara M. Dobyns petitioned the court yesterday to be appointed guardian of Fluvia, Thomas and George Dobyns, the minor children of George W. Dobyns, deceased, and also to be appointed administrator of the estate of the said George W. Dobyns. The property in relation to which letters of administration are asked is valued at \$5000. The petitioner is the aunt of the minor children.

CANT PAY HIS DEBTS. F. H. McFall, a conductor on the Temple-street railway, filed his petition in insolvency yesterday and asked to be relieved of debts aggregating \$1013.80. The indebtedness is represented by several unpaid notes. The petitioner has no assets whatever.

Death of Richard Smith. CINCINNATI (O.), April 22.—Richard Smith, aged 77 years, formerly president of the Gazette and later of the Commercial Gazette, died tonight at his residence here. For many years Mr. Smith was director of the old Western Associated Press.

Pure Blood Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition.

Spring Medicine Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nerve, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digest.

Dr. Talcott & Co., The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating Diseases of Men Only.

Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharges, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly-treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

To show our sincerity and ability

We Will Not Ask for Money Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody.

Corner Third and Main Streets, over Wells-Fargo

The Big Shoe Sale

At the Queen Shoe Store grows larger with each succeeding day. SOME PEOPLE come here on account of the price. OTHER PEOPLE come because their friends have told them of the bargains. MORE PEOPLE come here because of the reputation The Queen Shoe Store has for selling reliable, honest-made shoes.

The Greatest Values and Biggest Bargains in Shoemaking Ever Offered

Infants' Shoes, at - 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c
Child's Shoes, at - 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c
Misses' Shoes, at - 50c, 65c, 75c, 80c, 95c

Boys' Shoes, at 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25
Ladies' Shoes, at 50c, 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.25
Men's Shoes, at 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.80

Our Branch Store at 211 West Second Street has been removed to our NEW DOUBLE STORE . . .

160-162-164 North Main Street.

UNITED STATES HOTEL BUILDING

The Queen Shoe Store

EXTRA FORCE OF EXPERIENCED SALESMEN.

Send Us Your Mail Orders

BECAUSE we send what you order and the day order is received at the lowest possible price.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 8 P.M. DURING THIS SALE.

A WINCHESTER RIFLE

The Watchdog For The Klondike. It bites when it barks. It will protect your claim and supply you with food. Send name and address on a postal card for 148-page illustrated catalogue. It is free.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN.
418 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gas Ranges
Gas Appliances
Instantaneous Water Heaters.

Prices the lowest—Terms the easiest. We esteem it a pleasure to show our assortment and explain their advantages.

LOS ANGELES LIGHTING CO., 457 SOUTH BROADWAY

Facial Blemishes Ladies afflicted with any kind of skin blemishes will do well to consult us about having them permanently and safely removed. Moles, birthmarks and superfluous hair destroyed by electricity.
Imperial Hair Dressing, 234-236 W. Second St.

DRS. SHORES Cure Catarrh and all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.
345 S. Main Street.
Consultation Free.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, April 22, 1898.

SPECIE HOLDINGS OF THE WORLD'S BANKS.

The following table shows the specie holdings of the leading banks of the world, at the latest dates covered by their reports. The amounts are reduced to dollars, and comparison is made with the holdings at the corresponding dates last year. The figures are from the Financial Letter of San Francisco.

Banks—	Gold.	Silver.
New York Association.	\$10,125,000	10,000,000
England.	10,125,000	10,000,000
France.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Germany.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Austria-Hungary.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Spain.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Belgium.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Netherlands.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Italy.	10,125,000	10,000,000
Russia.	10,125,000	10,000,000

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTING FEED.

The small shipment of timothy hay from Kansas, which arrived recently, promises to be the forerunner of a larger shipment of this kind. It is said that 200 carloads of corn and several trainloads of hay are now on the way from the West to this coast. This should have the effect of keeping prices of hay and feed from going much higher.

The Arizona Republic reports that the following in regard to shipments of alfalfa hay from the Salt River Valley to Southern California. It should be noted that Arizona alfalfa is regarded by farmers in this section as of inferior quality, and worth far less than the local product.

"The price of alfalfa hay in the Salt River Valley has risen to \$1.40 a ton there. The freight rate of \$5.30 a ton from Phoenix to Los Angeles leaves the growers sufficient margin to make large shipments to Southern California points with profit. A great many tons have been shipped to Los Angeles in the past two weeks, but correspondingly large shipments of cattle have gone out at the same time, which has had the effect of holding the market steady. The cattlemen are selling at good prices now, and it is fortunate that they are able to ship just as California comes in for alfalfa, as the prices would be greatly reduced, considerably, as the shortage of feed in the valley has made it necessary for them to feed great quantities of hay.

"Manager Turney of the Phoenix Hay and Grain Company says that the price of alfalfa will not go any higher. His company has contracted for a large supply of new hay, which will be delivered not later than the 15th of April, and Mr. Turney says there is a great deal of alfalfa throughout the valley, sufficient to take care of the requirements to California and at the same time leave enough for the home consumption. 'You will not see many large stacks of hay coming in the valley,' said Mr. Turney, 'but there are a great many small ones. When these are all taken into account the aggregate tonnage is very large, and I think there will be plenty to supply the home trade with the shipments to California. The price will remain about the same, up to the middle of May, when a new crop is ready to be delivered. I do not apprehend that it will go higher, unless the shipments to California shall be greater than I now think they will be.'

"If the price of hay which now prevails in Los Angeles goes higher the shipments from the valley will not doubt be greatly increased, and the local price of \$7.50 will take a jump upward. The scarcity of feed during the winter months has compelled the cattlemen to feed alfalfa, and the supply has been considerably lessened in this way. They have had to pay a stiff price for alfalfa, but the good market for alfalfa has been maintained, and they are now shipping out fast.

"The shipments of alfalfa to northern points and to southern mining camps continue, and there seems to be no fear that these shipments will have to be curtailed as in the case of barley. This has been an unusual year in the grain trade. It has been a year of unusual before for the reason that California had a shortage, and the Salt River Valley was left to supply almost the entire southwestern demand.

"The price of barley is the same as yesterday. Sacks of eighty pounds are selling in the local trade for \$1.10. There are some small quantities of barley in the valley which the owners have brought in to help out the shortage, but it has not affected the price."

TOBACCO GOING UP.

Eastern tobacco factories yesterday wired their agents to withhold all new orders on goods and to refuse all new orders for the present. This means a certain expectation that the tax on these goods is to be increased at once on account of raising increased revenues for war purposes.

WALNUT-GROWERS' MEETING.

A general meeting of the associations and leading walnut-growers of Southern California has been called by the Fullerton Association to meet at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on Thursday next at 10 a. m. A good attendance is requested, as matters of vital importance to the walnut-growers of the entire California will come up for discussion.

C. E. Holcomb, Secretary of the Fullerton Association, writes as follows to the Times in regard to the situation:

"Of course, we all know that the way the market for Southern California walnuts was managed last year was disastrous, as far as realizing good prices was concerned, and it would be worse to have a repetition of the same this year. According to the advice that I have been able to secure, the walnuts were about as many as imported into this country last year as in previous years, and the result was the inability to maintain the high price that was established at the beginning of the season. The price was prohibitory. Eastern dealers realized that the price was too high, and would of necessity be reduced, but reducing prices on a commodity is a good deal like falling down stairs, fairly hard to stop when one gets started, and there seemed to be no stopping last year. Dealers were afraid to place orders on the coast, consequently the market was glutted, and the price went east on consignment, and tended to make the demoralization more complete. By the cooperation of the growers and the association, the price can be established and maintained, the consignment feature eliminated, and the product will find a ready sale at a fair price. It is much desired that this meeting may be able to accomplish some good along this line. The railroad companies have granted a rate one and one-half cents for the certificate plan, provided there are fifty in attendance from outside points to this meeting."

TRADING-STAMPS.

The trading-stamp fad, which has been kicked off almost every city of any importance on the Pacific Coast, has apparently found a congenial home in San Diego, where the Tribune gives the San Diego Trade-Stamp Company a half-column "send-off."

ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. J. D. Smith, 314 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal.

RUJON ON.

Ants. Is your house overrun with ants? If so, we will guarantee to keep them out. One bottle good for two to three months. Elington's Drug Store, northwest corner Fourth and Spring streets.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Eggs are less firm, 12 1/2 cents being the general price. Butter is firm at unchanged prices.

CHEESE—Per doz. 12 1/2 cents.

BUTTER—Fancy local creamery, per 32-oz. square, 45 cents; northern creamery, 40 1/2 cents; fancy dairy, per 32-oz. roll, 21 1/2 cents; light-weight, 20 1/2 cents.

CHEESE—Per lb. 12 1/2 cents.

Butter—Fancy local creamery, per 32-oz. square, 45 cents; northern creamery, 40 1/2 cents; fancy dairy, per 32-oz. roll, 21 1/2 cents; light-weight, 20 1/2 cents.

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NEW YORK, April 22.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the following cities for the week ended April 21, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

City.	Amount.	Per Cent.
New York	\$63,070,386	22.6
Boston	\$1,715,889	20.0
Chicago	\$1,913,430	24.7
Philadelphia	\$6,561,497	11.2
St. Louis	\$2,871,638	9.0
Pittsburgh	\$1,831,321	11.5
Baltimore	\$1,647,426	28.1
San Francisco	\$1,124,737	14.0
Cincinnati	\$1,324,759	13.1
Kansas City	\$1,073,889	10.0
New Orleans	\$1,333,430	12.0
Minneapolis	\$1,073,889	10.0
Detroit	\$1,073,889	10.0
Cleveland	\$1,073,889	10.0
Louisville	\$1,073,889	10.0
Providence	\$1,073,889	10.0
Milwaukee	\$1,073,889	10.0
St. Paul	\$1,073,889	10.0
Buffalo	\$1,073,889	10.0
Omaha	\$1,073,889	10.0
Indianapolis	\$1,073,889	10.0
Columbus	\$1,073,889	10.0
Portland	\$1,073,889	10.0
Denver	\$1,073,889	10.0
Harford	\$1,073,889	10.0
Albany	\$1,073,889	10.0
Memphis	\$1,073,889	10.0
Washington	\$1,073,889	10.0
Pasadena	\$1,073,889	10.0
Rochester	\$1,073,889	10.0
San Antonio	\$1,073,889	10.0
Worcester	\$1,073,889	10.0
Atlanta	\$1,073,889	10.0
Springfield, Mass.	\$1,073,889	10.0
Port Worth	\$1,073,889	10.0
San Jose, Cal.	\$1,073,889	10.0
Portland, Ore.	\$1,073,889	10.0
St. Joseph	\$1,073,889	10.0
St. Paul, Minn.	\$1,073,889	10.0
Norfolk	\$1,073,889	10.0
Syracuse	\$1,073,889	10.0
St. Louis, Mo.	\$1,073,889	10.0
Nashville	\$1,073,889	10.0
Wilmington, Del.	\$1,073,889	10.0
The River	\$1,073,889	10.0
Saratoga	\$1,073,889	10.0
Grand Rapids	\$1,073,889	10.0
Lowell	\$1,073,889	10.0
Dayton, O.	\$1,073,889	10.0
Tacoma	\$1,073,889	10.0
Spokane	\$1,073,889	10.0
Houston	\$1,073,889	10.0

Totals for the United States \$1,113,946,786 19.4

States outside New York \$1,113,946,786 19.4

DOMINION OF CANADA \$1,113,946,786 19.4

Montreal \$1,113,946,786 19.4

Winnipeg \$1,113,946,786 19.4

Totals \$2,227,893,572 19.4

Financial Review.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Bradstreet's review of the week ending April 21, for tomorrow will say:

"The week past has been a week of the unfavorable effects of the prevailing depression, as to our financial relations, there has been some disposition apparent of late, however, to attribute considerable importance to the financial situation of the country. There has been some disposition apparent of late, however, to attribute considerable importance to the financial situation of the country. There has been some disposition apparent of late, however, to attribute considerable importance to the financial situation of the country.

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Fine Tailoring

At Cut Rate Prices
ALL WOOL SUITS
MADE TO ORDER

FOR
\$15.50, \$17.50, \$20 and \$25
THEY BEAT THE WORLD
FOR QUALITY AND STYLE

FOR QUALITY AND STYLE
—AT—
Joe Poheim THE
TAILOR
143 South Spring Street

LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

No. 80,
Three-spring Wagon.
Come in and see our stock of Light

Delivery Wagons, Surreys, Carriages, etc. Big values, low prices.
Mathews & Arnott Co.
120-124 S. Los Angeles St.



How About Those Rex Wheels?"

"Oh! They Are a Sham!"
 sider, do not allow interested competitors
 influence you. Think for yourselves.
 the a "Rex." Easiest pushed and easiest
 riding wheel in the world. Send for cata-
 logue.
 J. H. RYAN,
 S. Spring, Southern California Agent.

“Eyes
Right!”

Eye troubles can be remedied if taken in time. We can furnish the remedy; we are skilled Opticians.

Boston Optical Co.,
Kyte & Granicher. 228 W. 2d Street.

MAKE PERFECT MEN

DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not Suffer longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of **Nervous Debility** are absolutely cured by **PERFECT G**

TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by

indiscretions or excesses of early years
Impart vigor and potency to every function
Brace up the system. Give bloom to the
sinks and lustre to the eyes of young or old
50¢ box renews vital energy. 6 boxes at
a complete guaranteed cure. 6 boxes at
ed. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold
anywhere, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of
by THE PERFECTO CO., Canton Mass., Chicago, Ill.
sale in Los Angeles, Cal. by C. J. Heinzel

Dropsy. My feet, hands, face and eyes were swollen. One bottle of McBurnett's Kidney and Bladder

Cure taken with McBurney's
Liver and Blood Purifier cured me.
Mrs. S. E. Bisbee, S. Pasadena, Cal.
Send 25 cents in stamps to W.
F. McBurney, 418 S. Spring st.,
Los Angeles, Cal., for sample of
McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.
Express prepaid \$1.25. Druggists

*Polaski Suits are
good suits; that's*

ire.
224 W. THIRD ST
Lady writes—

I wouldn't do without Pearlline,
I wouldn't, if I could.
I couldn't do without Pearlline,
I couldn't if I would.

Millions ^{NOW USE} Pearlline

PETALUMA INCUBATORS

\$10 And up—Best Incubator made.
More practical progressive features than any other. India

putable evidence that our system is the correct one. Catalogue free. We Pay Freight. PETALUMA HATCHERY CO., Petaluma, Cal.

BOOK sent free to any person addressing the
STUART CO.,
Marshall, Mich.,
FREE

FREE

ECZEMA From early childhood there are hundreds who are afflicted with this

Even Hot Springs, fail to
wonderful record in the
ure of Eczema; even
ter every known remedy
had failed. This re-
owned blood remedy
will remove every trace
of the disease.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of directors of Edison Electric Com-

a corporation, having its principal place of business in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles county, California, did, at a meeting of said board, held in the office of said corporation at No. 314 West Third street, in the city of Los Angeles, on the 2nd day of March, 1898, call a meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Company to be

and said meeting is to be held, according to said call, in the office of said Edison Electric Company, a corporation, at No. 514 West Third street, in the city of Los Angeles, Angeles county, California, which office is the principal place of business of said corporation, and at the building where the board of directors of said corporation usually hold meetings, was, on the 10th day of

On Monday, the 9th day of May, 1898, at
 1 o'clock noon. The object of said meeting
 was to consider and vote upon the proposition
 to increase the capital stock of Edison Elec-
 tric Company from \$500,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00,
 and to increase said capital stock accordingly.
 The said proposition was adopted.

WILLIAM R. STAATS

Secretary of Edison Electric Company.
dated March 2, 1898.

